

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 27 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 59 53

November 27 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 66 2 p.m. 43
Humidity 66 71

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 80.01

3083 日一廿月十年卯乙

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915.

六拜禮 號七廿月一十英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY MAKES PEACE OVERTURES TO SERBIA.

CONDITIONAL OFFER PROUDLY TURNED DOWN.

Quarter of A Million Russian Troops on Roumanian Frontier.

[PERMANENT WASTAGE OF GERMAN SOLDIERS 200,000 MONTHLY.

[Reuter's Service - "Telegraph"]

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

FRENCH RESUME THE OFFENSIVE.

November 26, 3.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the French have now taken the offensive in the Balkans, and have attacked the Bulgarians at Krivolak, where they occupied an important village and the French repulsed a violent night counter-attack.
Considerable Anglo-French reinforcements continue to arrive.

250,000 RUSSIAN TROOPS.

November 26, 1.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens learns from reliable sources that a quarter of a million Russian troops are concentrated in the small region near the Roumanian frontier.

A SIGNIFICANT CONFERENCE.

November 26, 1.45 p.m.
Bucharest journals state that a Conference is being held at Siliatria, being attended by the Roumanian Ministers of War, Public Works and Agriculture, and the brother of the Premier. Russia is represented by Prince Urazoff, the well-known authority on the East.
According to the *Matin*, the Conference is discussing "all contingencies to which the war may give rise on the lower course of the Danube."

GERMANS OFFER TO CEASE HOSTILITIES.

November 26, 2.40 p.m.
Reuter's Paris correspondent says that according to a telegram from Salonica, the Germans have offered the Serbians to cease hostilities if the Germans are given free passage and allowed provisionally to retain conquered territory.
Prince Alexander proudly refused the offer.

GERMAN EXHAUSTION.

WHAT MR. McKENNA THINKS.

November 26, 1.35 p.m.
Mr. McKenna, in the course of an interview with the *New York Tribune*, said that long before Britain's money runs short the supply of German men will be exhausted. The permanent wastage of German soldiers was not less than 200,000 monthly, and therefore it becomes a mathematical calculation as to how long Germany can continue to fight.

Mr. McKenna contrasted the financial position of Britain where the gold market is still free, with that of Germany, the payment of whose large liabilities is dependent upon an indemnity from enemies who will never be defeated.

He emphasised the point that while the ability of Britain to pay her debts is practically inexhaustible, the ordinary machinery of payment is inadequate to meet the demands of the situation. Time will be required to realise on securities, but the securities are there. It is merely a question of time.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

LORD DERBY'S SPEECH.

AN EXPRESSION OF REGRET.

November 26, 1.35 p.m.
In a letter to the *Times*, Lord Derby expresses regret and sincere apologies for inferring in his speech of the 24th inst. that Lord Ribblesdale deliberately said something which would be of use to the enemy.

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

M. DENYS COCHIN HONOURED.

November 26, 2.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says M. Denys Cochin, the French Envoy, was given the Freedom of the City on the 25th inst. He was enthusiastically cheered by the crowds, and the town was illuminated at night in his honour.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

TWENTY THOUSAND MILLION FRANCS IN ONE DAY.

November 26, 12.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the whole of France is rejoicing at the success of the French loan. "The first day is already a victory." There is not a remote part of the country and not a single Frenchman who has not heard the ringing appeal of M. Ribot and has not grasped its meaning.
The subscription of twenty thousand million francs in one day is regarded as a triumphant success for all the Allies.
M. Millerand says that every Frenchman is doing his duty in subscribing to the victory of the soldiers.

THE RUSSIANS.

A HOPELESS GERMAN TASK.

November 26, 1.45 p.m.
Telegrams from Petrograd indicate that the Germans have begun repairing the difficult operation of withdrawing from the hopeless task of capturing Riga, and, generally, the line of the Dvina. Everything bulky and valuable has already been removed from Mitau.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

November 26, 1.33 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, a Teheran telegram says the Russian and British Consuls at Hamadan and members of the British and Russian colonies have arrived at Kasvin.

In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

MORE GERMAN ROQUEY.

November 24, 6.10 p.m.
The Foreign Office issues a statement on the Persian situation. After recounting the incidents at Shiraz on the 10th inst. it says:—The Consul, three members of the Bank staff, the Telegraph Superintendent, a clerk, a British merchant, a Sikhese clerk and the Consular escort of ten Indian sowars have been removed to the neighbourhood of Shiraz where they are apparently in charge of Herr Wassmuss. The gendarmes hold Kum in the interest of the German and have seized and robbed Messrs. Lynch's tollhouses. They also robbed Russian subjects and the British Consul at Hamadan, where the gendarmes under Swedish officers attacked them. Persian Cossacks left for Kasvin on the 23rd with the British Consul at Kermanshah and the British colony. These outrages were done in defiance of the Persian Government and at the instigation of German agents.

MORE FALSE REPORTS.

November 24, 9.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd quotes a Teheran telegram of the 23rd inst. which says that telegraphic communication with Kum has been restored. Major Holstrom, the instructor of the gendarmes responsible for the bloodshed at Hamadan, has resigned and explains that the conduct of the gendarmes was due to the interruption of telegraphic communication with Teheran, to false reports of anarchy at Teheran, (which was alleged to have been taken and burned by the Russians), and of fighting between the Russians, the gendarmes and the Persian Cossacks. The Consul and other Britishers at Shiraz were taken to the mountains. It appears that prior to their departure from Teheran, the Turkish and German diplomats had printed appeals to the people. They also sent circulars to the Governor announcing the approach of the German troops to Teheran and the departure of the Shah and his Government from the capital, accompanied by the Turkish, German and Austrian diplomats, and holding England and Russia responsible for the consequences. Turkish and German agents at Kum are actively continuing their intrigues and numbers of Bakhtiars are continually arriving in Teheran.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

EXCELLENT RELATIONS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND ALLIES.

November 25, 3.35 p.m.
Reuter learns from a well-informed source that the conspirators at Shiraz out the telegraph so that communication with Teheran regarding the authenticity of the alleged "orders" from the Capital would be impossible. The plot failed, owing to the loyalty of the Persian Government which is perfectly realised by Britain and Russia, whose relations with Persia have never been more satisfactory. There is every reason to suppose that German and Turkish influence was the cause of the trouble at Hamadan. The Germans doubtless sought to make the most of any feeling due to the non-payment of the troops, and may have expected help from the foreign officers. It is declared in Persian quarters that there is no reason to question the loyalty of Major Edwell, the Swedish officer commanding.

COTTON EXPORTS FORBIDDEN.

November 24, 9.40 p.m.
The *Gazette* announces that the export of cotton wool and cotton wadding is totally prohibited.

WHY NOT INTERNED?

November 25, 5.50 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Sir Edwin Cornwall asked why the Raj is sending Mr. Schuyler, manager of "Ernst-Hauser," to Germany instead of interned him. Mr. Chamberlain said:—"I expect information regarding the case shortly."

THE QUEEN INSPECTS MOTOR AMBULANCES.

November 25, 5.35 p.m.
Her Majesty the Queen has inspected at Buckingham Palace twenty-five motor ambulance cars subscribed for by the residents of Calcutta. After the inspection, Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.O.S.I., Sir Danlop Smith and Messrs. McLeod, Monteath, Shorrocks, Paul, Knight and Woolcott were presented to the Queen, who expressed her cordial appreciation of the excellent equipment of the cars and the generosity and patriotism of the people of Calcutta.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

NOTHING NEW.

November 26, 12.10 p.m.
A Paris communique states that there is nothing to report from the western front.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

BULGARIANS AGAIN REPULSED.

November 26, 12.10 p.m.
A Paris communique says that the French troops repulsed the Bulgarian forces east of Krivolak.

THE DARDANELLES.

TURKS DISCOURAGED.

November 26, 12.10 p.m.
A Paris communique reports that the Turks are displaying growing activity at the Dardanelles. Thrice they attacked the British front on the 21st inst. in an attempt to retake lost trenches, but everywhere they failed and were decimated by the Anglo-French fire. Underground warfare continues and French sappers blew up a Turkish tunnel. The Turks maintained an intense gun, rifle and grenade fire on the 23rd inst. They are, however, nervous, being harassed by our aircraft which have damaged the Dedeagatch-Constantinople railway. Monitors are bombarding the coast and forcing the Turks to maintain important forces.

A DAY OF PRAYER.

November 29, 12.10 p.m.
The Lord Mayor of London has addressed a letter to the Mayor and Provosts in which he says: "With the approval and cordial sympathy of His Majesty the King, and the representative heads of the churches, I have decided to invite my fellow countrymen to join in united national prayer on January 2. The general observance of this unique solemnity will be greatly encouraged if a corporate effort is made by the authorities of the various towns. The Lord Mayor himself invites the Corporation of the City of London to attend St. Paul's Cathedral on January 2."

THE ITALIANS.

PROGRESS ON THE CARSO PLATEAU.

November 26, 2.10 a.m.
A Rome communique reports that artillery and infantry activity has continued in the Carnia region and between the Adige and the Drents. An Austrian aviator bombed Tolmezzo but without causing any damage. Vigorous fighting has continued to the north-west of Gorizia. The Italians have extended their occupation of the crest of the Calvario and have taken further trenches, the enemy's counter-attack being repulsed. Some progress is reported on the Carso plateau.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS. NEWS FOR BUSY MEN. CONDENSED.

His Majesty the King is progressing satisfactorily.

The Foreign Office has issued a detailed statement on the Persian situation.

Considerable Anglo-French reinforcements continue to arrive in the Balkans.

The plot of the conspirators in Persia failed owing to the loyalty of the Government.

Mr. Herbert Samuel has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Already the results of the French "Loan of Victory" are said to be amazing.

The French have now taken the offensive in the Balkans and occupied an important village.

The export of cotton-wool and cotton-wadding from the United Kingdom is totally prohibited.

The Admiralty announces a system of recruiting for deferred service similar to Lord Derby's scheme.

Her Majesty the Queen has inspected twenty-five ambulance cars subscribed for by Calcutta residents.

Three attempts by the Turks to retake lost trenches on the British front in the Dardanelles failed.

The Commonwealth Government has prohibited males of military age leaving Australia except on legitimate business.

The whole of France is rejoicing at the success of the new loan, which has yielded twenty thousand million francs in one day.

The Tsar has promised the appearance in Bulgaria, a week hence, of Russian troops; Italy has also promised an expedition of 40,000 men.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Church Services.
St. John's Cathedral Hongkong.—Matins 11 a.m., evensong 6.45 p.m.
St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Evening Prayer 6 p.m.
Peak Church.—Holy Communion 8.15 a.m., St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Union Church Kennedy Road.—Morning Prayer 11 a.m., evensong 6 p.m.
The Gospel Hall.—(10 and 12 Pedders Street) Worship 6 p.m., meeting at 8 p.m.
Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchoi.—Morning Service 10.15 a.m., Evening service 6.15 p.m.
Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Gospel services Sunday Evening at 8 p.m.
St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m.
Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 5.30 p.m.
First Church of Christ Scientists.—MacDonnell Road.—Meeting 11.15 a.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Monday, November 29.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Council Chamber—Licensing Board meeting, 2.15 p.m.
Tuesday, November 30.
Theatre Royal—St. Andrew's Society Concert.
Wednesday, December 1.
Auction of Jewellery, etc., Mr. G. P. Lamport.—2.30 p.m.
Auction of Pearls, Hughes and Hough.—Noon.

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Kong, June 11th, 1913.

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MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to the "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Greed in Time of War.
One of the inevitable results of the war will be that, for a time at least, and probably for a very long time, there will remain in operation a certain amount of State control over matters in which the State has not hitherto interfered. Call it Socialism or what you will, the name matters little while the fact matters quite a deal. The latest example of the form of Government control to which we refer is found in Mr. Walter Lang's message to restrict the increase of rents on small dwellings and the rate of interest on such dwellings. There is said, Renter tells us (but might he not reasonably have been expected to make sure?), to have been some bitterness, especially in some of the areas where munitions of war are being manufactured, on account of high rents owing to the inevitable shortage of houses. The Bill will particularly apply to populous districts, we are told; but that seems fairly obvious. Landlords can have little or no opportunity of forcing up rents to an exorbitant figure in districts where the supply of houses exceeds the demand, and there is no need to make the measure apply to districts where there is no room for its application.

Daily Press.

Local Shipbuilding.

It may be that the nature of the present trade up China's greatest river does not encourage the belief that very large vessels will churn the inland waters for some time. There is however, the ocean trade, and if ships are built for that we see important developments. This new Blue Funnel liner will certainly be capable of the run to London or to America. That is the real significance of the latest effort by the local yards. It means that Hongkong has now entered the lists as a centre for the construction of large ships. It may be a long time before the ambitions of our local directors and managers soar to vessels of the *Empress of Russia* class. There are, of course, many difficulties in the construction of the propelling machinery of these large ocean greyhounds. We have, however, witnessed the fact that great turbine-driven steamers can be built in Japan, and we are not at all inclined to believe that there is any limitation to the work which can be done locally. We look forward to the future development of shipbuilding in Hongkong with great confidence. All the circumstances just now are in its favour.

China Mail.

Boom in Japanese Shipbuilding.
Forgings are naturally much in demand, the Kobe Steel Works alone having under contract the shafting for twelve 3200-ton steamers for the Osaka Iron Works, eight steamers for the Kawasaki Dockyard (one of 7500 tons), and two 2200-ton steamers for the Uraga Dockyard. The industry for chain cables has made little progress in Japan; in Osaka recently a new works has been started, and a 200 ton testing machine installed there; in ordinary times the materials needed came from England and Belgium. Pumps and other auxiliary machinery and ship fittings, have been in part imported, in part manufactured at the principal ship-yards; recently a good many works have been started to keep the work in Japan among the most successful being the Matsushima Iron Works at Osaka, with an annual output valued at 142,000 yen. Compasses and other navigating instruments are now supplied by the Tokyo Measuring Instruments Company. With prices of materials so much enhanced, as indicated above, the cost of new ships has necessarily increased. Before the war, cargo ships cost 130 to 140 yen per ton gross, 90 yen per ton deadweight. After the outbreak of war these figures rose to 160 to 180 yen and 110 yen respectively; they are now still higher, a cargo-ship of 5200 gross tonnage and 8000 tons deadweight, twenty months' delivery, costing 1,000,000 yen.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best
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GENERAL NEWS.

Matches for the Trenches.
The public are reminded by the War Office that non-safety matches must not be sent to the troops overseas, either by post or through the military forwarding officer. A package was recently found to be on fire when placed in a van for shipment to France, and, on being examined, was discovered to contain non-safety matches which had become ignited.

Tibetan Questions.
The Chinese press reports:—The Tibetan questions are now under negotiation in London. The British Government will not consent to cancel the territorial rights and at the same time demands the opening of Lhasa for foreign trade and will only consent that the Chinese authorities shall administer the towns opened for trade. The Chinese Minister to London has telegraphed to the Peking Government for instructions.

Seditious Literature in Shanai.
The Governor of Shanai has telegraphed to the Government reporting that a few days ago, he received a quantity of printed matter posted by a society in Japan under the name of the Society for Constitutional Republicanism. The contents of the publications were full of scurrilous remarks against the Government and are evidently being disseminated by the rebels. The Governor recommends that Directorate of Posts should be instructed to refuse transmission of such seditious literature when discovered.—*National Review.*

Lights of St. Paul's Dome.
The decision to discontinue the Sunday evening service at St. Paul's in consequence of the new regulations restricting lighting will take effect at once says the *Globe* of October 20. Canon Alexander explains that the principal difficulty with which the cathedral authorities had to contend was the dome which contains twenty-four panes of plain glass. "When the cathedral is lit up the dome can be seen from a great distance," he said, "even with a diminished light it can be seen from a long way, and I doubt whether anything could be done."

Policing of Foreign Settlements in China.
The Chinese press, discussing Admiral Tcheng's assassination, emphasises the difficulties of the Chinese authorities in maintaining peace and order when rebels and bad characters are able to take refuge in foreign settlements where they carry on their evil propaganda and conspire against the Chinese authorities. Some papers go so far as to suggest that the protection of foreign settlements should be restored to the Chinese, contending that by this means disturbances, not only in the settlements, but throughout China, would be totally suppressed.

Cutting Timber in the Philippines.
News has been received from Manila to the effect that the Philippine Legislature has passed a law that the people of the Philippine Islands, including the citizens of the United States, will have the privilege of cutting timber for the construction of buildings in the islands or for local consumption, without payment of forestry taxes for a period of fifteen years. This can only be done, however, on receiving full authority from the Bureau of Forestry. It is the opinion that the new law may mean the reduction of prices for lumber used locally.

A Harbin Sensation.
The railway station at Harbin was the scene of a sensational act of revenge on Saturday evening, Nov. 6th. A boy, thirteen years of age, named Eugene Popoff, when up to Lieutenant Eptner, chief of the wireless telegraph station at Harbin, drew a revolver and fired point blank at him. The bullet entered the body about one inch below the heart. The wound, though serious, was not expected to prove fatal. It appears that the boy's sister, a girl of eighteen, a few months ago committed suicide in Lt. Eptner's quarters. When arrested, the boy explained to the police that he had sworn to avenge his sister's death. The affair has created a profound sensation.

If you have lost your appetite or one of the big variety of dainties at the **ALEXANDRA CAFE** is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

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having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. from whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd November will be subject to rent. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 29th Nov. or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd November at 2 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD
General Agents,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and SHANGHAI.

s.s. "TENYO MARU,"
The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 24th Nov. at noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Goods remaining undelivered on 29th November at noon.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on 1st December at 10 a.m. No Claim will be recognised if filed after 7th December, 1915.

K. DOI,
Actg. Agent,
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1915.

NOTICE.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the China Traders' Insurance Company Limited will be held at the Head Office of the Company No. 2 Queen's Buildings Ice House Street Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong on Saturday the 4th day of December 1915 at 12.15 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolutions the following Resolutions, that is to say:—

1.—That Article No. 9 of the Company's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the shares of any shareholder for all monies due to the Company either from him alone or jointly with any other person, and where a share is held by more persons than one the Company shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

9.—"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the shares registered in the name of each shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfilment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all dividends from time to time declared in respect of such share."

2.—That after Article No. 33 of the Company's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 33a:—

33a.—"Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the registered holder of any share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such share on the part of any other person, firm, Company or Corporation."

3.—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading:— "the Secretary be altered so as to read 'the General Manager' and that in the last mentioned Articles (Nos. 94 to 99 inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

4.—That in the following Articles of the Company's Articles of Association, viz:— "Articles Nos. 2, 7, 24, 3, 44, 46, 52, 54, 83, 93, 102, and 128 the word 'Secretary' wherever it occurs be eliminated, and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted." Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 22nd day of November 1915.
By Order of the Board,
O. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary,
Hongkong 22nd November, 1915.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Windsor Lodge, Kowloon, six-roomed house with Tennis Court. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Nos. 1 & 6 "Torres Buildings" Kowloon. Moderate rental. Ready for occupation. Apply to:—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROUR.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road.

Offices in King's Buildings, Offices in Des Vaux Road Central.

Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

New Houses in Broadwood Terrace.

Houses at the Peak.

No. 21 Wongsheichong Road, No. 1 Moreton Terrace, Causeway Bay.

Godowns at Wanchai.

Godowns at New Praya, Kennedy Town.

No. 1, 2 and 3 West End Terrace Canton.

Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON, LTD.

Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited will be held at the Head Office of the Society No. 2 Queen's Buildings, Ice House Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on Saturday, the 4th day of December, 1915 at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolutions, that is to say:—

1.—That the Capital of the Society be increased to \$4,000,000 (Four million Dollars) by the creation of 3,600 (Three Thousand and six hundred) additional ordinary shares of \$250 (Two hundred and fifty Dollars) each whereof \$100 (One hundred Dollars) shall be credited as paid up ranking for dividend and in all other respects passu with the existing ordinary shares of the Society; and that the said additional shares, so far as shall be necessary for the purpose, be issued to those Shareholders of the China Fire Insurance Company, Limited, who have accepted or shall accept the Society's offer made to them on the 4th day of August, 1915—such issue being in accordance with the terms of a contract or memorandum in writing made or to be made pursuant to the said offer and to be filed with the Registrar of Companies; and that the balance (if any) of the said additional shares be disposed of by the Society's Board of Directors in such manner as such Board shall think most beneficial to the Society."

2.—That Article No. 9 of the Society's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the shares of any shareholder for all monies due to the Society either from him alone or jointly with any other person and where a share is held by more persons than one the Society shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

9.—"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the shares registered in the name of each shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Society, whether the period for the payment, fulfilment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all dividends from time to time declared in respect of such share."

TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 3 Macdonnell Road. Unfurnished from 1st December, 1915. Apply Johnson, Stokes & Master, Prince's Building.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Chater's Bungalow, No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Ravenshill East Park Road, containing 6 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants quarters, &c. vacant 1st November. Apply Deacon Looker, Deacon & Harston.

TO LET.—Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—English Gentleman desires apartments with board in good British family.—Apply "CORNUBIA," c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Daily or resident nurse for two children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to "E" at this office.

NOTICES.

A LONG- FELT WANT SATISFIED.

COLOFINA CIGAR—A new cigar just placed on the Hongkong market by the Jamaica Tobacco Co., is the Aristocrat of the Clear Habana Cigar family. In 1905 COLOFINA CIGARS were awarded the Grand Prize, Colonial Exhibition London. They are manufactured in Kingston, Jamaica, by skilled workmen of a British Company from the finest selected tobacco.

" PERFECTOS "

In sealed boxes of 25 cigars \$5.00 Per box.

" BOUQUETS "

Fines in sealed boxes of 25 cigars \$3.50

SOLD BY

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD. KELLY & WALSH LTD.
HONGKONG CIGAR STORE. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY, AND
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

TENNIS SHOES

WITH RUBBER, LEATHER, & STUDDED SOLES.

CELLULAR TENNIS SHIRTS

WITH TRUNK DRAWERS ATTACHED

MOST COMFORTABLE FOR ALL SPORTS.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU
DISS BROS. ENGLISH TAILORS.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower St.)
WITH A PERFECT FIT.
Established 1860.



N. LAZARUS.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

WAR AND HEADACHES.

Have you noticed that your eyes are much more tired and that you have headaches since the war started?

Everyone is reading two or three times as many papers as usual. Their additional reading causes eyestrain in eyes which had been previously capable of doing all the work they were asked to do. If your eyes were perfect, or if you had correctly fitted glasses, you could read all day without tiring your eyes.

We make no charge for testing your eyes, therefore if your eyes tire call in and ask if you need glasses.

Sight Tested with Latest Scientific Instruments by
H. TOBIAS, F.S.M.C.F.I.O.

N. LAZARUS

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.

1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.



Correspondents are requested to observe rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTHS.

THOMPSON.—On Saturday, November 20, 1915, at 93, Rue Montauban, Shanghai, the wife of H. A. Thompson, of a daughter.

BANNING LOVER.—On November 20, 1915, at No. 2 Dennart Estate, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. B. Lover, a son.

KIEW.—On November 20, 1915, at No. 17 Carter Road, Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. Chadwick Kiew, a son.

DEATH.

HAYWARD.—Killed in action, with the British Mediterranean Force, on November 12, 1915, Edward John Hayward, 2nd Lieut., 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers; the dearly loved elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Hayward, of the China Inland Mission, aged 23 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915.

REGISTRATION FOR CHINESE.

In another column will be found some remarks made to the Telegraph by a well-known local Chinese on the desirability of a registration system for China. He points out that, at present, extradition proceedings between China and Britain or any British Colony are fatally hampered by the very simple fact that the Chinese Government has next to no means of knowing where to find the man whom it may happen to want. Not only is China a vast country in itself but it is a country of big cities. And by a big city she understands, as often as not, an English village or small market town with the population of Glasgow or Liverpool crowded into it. In such congested areas the law's chances of tracking a criminal are ludicrously small, and it is only by the dearest and most necessary co-operation of the informant that justice can be carried out and the criminal tracked.

We do not hope to see a complete registration system in force throughout China yet awhile; but all things must have a beginning, and the sooner our neighbour makes a beginning in this direction the better will it be from her point of view, as well as from that of adjacent territories. Of course we Britishers are rather new hands at the registration business to be laying ourselves out to advise China; though it is possible that our own shortcomings in the past may give us a clearer insight than many other nations into our neighbours' weaknesses. Germany, wiser in her generation than we, long ago introduced a form of registration—borrowed, we believe, originally from Russia—which, while there was certainly a big suggestion of police persecution about it, had at the same time, very much to recommend it. In China the scheme should apply admirably. Every change of address had to be sent to the police, and every man on leaving and re-entering the country was obliged to report himself. If the Chinese Government would allow no one to leave its territory or to re-enter it without such precautions being observed, it would soon realise very considerable benefit therefrom in more ways than one.

Without much difficulty every chingchun could see to it that the magistrates or police chiefs in his province forced every man, woman and child to supply particulars concerning himself or herself, and could have each provided with some kind of card or book, on the passport system, which must be produced on demand. Note could easily be taken of the names of persons leaving the country, and of those remaining it would not be impossible for the Government to keep some sort of trace. Thus gradually the present higgledy-piggledy condition would slip away, leaving something rational in its place. The suggestion, too, that a fee should be charged for registration is quite a good one. It need not be so high as to cause the people to feel that they were being taxed "with nothing to show for it." The ever-increasing sums derived from this source of revenue would quickly amount to a total large enough to meet a very rainy day indeed, and, side by side with that advantage, there would necessarily be a marked decrease in crime; for it goes without saying that at least half the crime in China is due to the difficulty of tracing the law-breaker.

Disturbances of Peace.

One is rather inclined to give a pat on the back to the constable who, in a case which came before the Second Police Magistrate yesterday, took it upon himself, without waiting for instructions from the Captain Superintendent of Police, to prosecute the inmates of a house who were making night hideous with vocal, piano-forte and gramophone selections. There are many residents in the Colony who only wish that this enterprising policeman would look up some of their neighbours. The defence in the case under notice—that the offenders were no worse than others, and ought not therefore to be punished—was ingenious but not effectual, except in so far as it saved the offender from anything more serious than a warning against any repetition of the disturbance. Mr. Lindsell, who continues to show very sound common-sense in his decisions at the Court, took occasion in this instance to request the Press to let it be known that any future cases of this kind will not be so lightly treated. We are glad that he views this public nuisance in that light, and now that it is known that at least one magistrate is determined to make an example of disturbers of the peace, we sincerely hope that the task of suppressing the evil will be taken in hand most thoroughly by the police.

Too Few Prosecutions.

There is, of course, something to be said from the point of view of the man or woman who is summoned for an offence while others are allowed to commit the same infringement of the law without being as much as spoken to on the matter. We have seen a good deal of that sort of thing so far as the muzzling order as applied to dogs is concerned. But the mere fact that such an anomaly persists simply serves to show how lax the enforcement of very many quite useful Ordinances has become. The fault is, not that solitary individuals are now and again brought to book, but that other offenders are not also summoned. It is a case of too few, not too many, individuals being prosecuted. Therefore we say:—"Let the good work continue."

A Deserved Sentence.

While on matters magisterial, we take occasion to pass another compliment on to Mr. Lindsell for the prompt and effective manner in which he disposed of the case in which a Chinese, not content with making overtures to a girl in the street, proceeded to assault her. For the two offences the defendant found himself called upon to pay out the nice little sum of \$100, while for taking the liberty of spitting in Court he was relieved of a further \$5. Our acting Second Magistrate is evidently putting up with no nonsense from this type of Oriental, and, what is more, he apparently keeps a keen eye on defendants even after they have been brought to Court. This is the second Chinese during the present week who has found expectation an expensive hobby to indulge in within the precincts of the Magistrate, and we hope he will not be the last. In the past there has been far too much latitude allowed Chinese defendants and onlookers in the Police Court. The imposition of a few more fines in cases where ordinary good manners are abused should do something to uphold the dignity of the Court.

Too Light.

There was, however, another case yesterday in which Mr. Lindsell let the defendant off far too cheaply. We refer to the charge against a householder for absenting himself from duty without permission. The case was proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, who convicted but fined the defendant only a modest dollar. If the facts warranted a conviction—and they surely did—the fine should have been far heavier. It is only a waste of time for a European to proceed against a servant if after being found guilty the latter is merely called upon to pay a dollar for his shortcomings. What is more, such ridiculously small fines only encourage servants to give trouble to their employers. If punishment is to be inflicted, let it be swift and salutary.

DAY BY DAY.

AFFLICTIONS' SONS ARE BRO. THERSIN DISTRESS. A BROTHER TO RELIEVE. HOW EXQUISITE THE BLISS!—Barna.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 57; sunshine.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 65; sunshine.

The Mails.
Australian Mail.—Due to-morrow per s.s. St. Albans.
Siberian Mail.—Due to-morrow per s.s. Sinkiang.
French Mail.—Closes to-day per s.s. Ville de la Ciotat.
European Mail.—Due on Monday per s.s. Mishima Maru.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11 1/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the occupation of Mandalay in 1885.

Licensing Board.
The postponed meeting of the Licensing Board takes place on Monday.

Auction.
Mr. G. P. Lamont is selling a quantity of wines and spirits at his sales room on Monday at 11 a.m.

For the Troops.
We have received from Inspector C. E. Frith, of the Sanitary Department, a bundle of illustrated papers for the troops.

To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the Tenyo Maru are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after Monday will be subject to rent.

Exempted.
The Hongkong Baden Powell Boy Scouts Association has been exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance.

Re-entry on Inland Lot.
It is notified for general information that a memorial of re-entry by the Government on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 897 and remaining portion of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 888 has been registered in the Land Office according to law.

Australian Postal Rate.
It is notified in the Hongkong Government Gazette that on and after January 1 next the rate of postage on parcels to the Commonwealth of Australia will be one shilling for the first pound and sixpence for each additional pound or fraction thereof.

Anchorage Restriction.
The Harbour Master notifies that from and after December 1, 1915, no ships, without the written permission of the Harbour Master, shall anchor south of a line drawn east and west through the cranes on the Kowloon Naval Depot.

Special Dinner.
The Management of the Belle View Hotel is putting up a special oyster and pig's feet dinner to-morrow night at the modest price of \$1 per head. For those who do not wish to take the full menu, it may be stated that the oysters can be obtained separately at a most reasonable charge.

Excursion to Macao.
The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's steamship Tai Shan, will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. on Sunday and return from Macao at 3 p.m. The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CHURCH NEWS.

The Bishop of Victoria will be the preacher in the Cathedral each Sunday morning during Advent. He will also give a series of Advent lectures on Wednesdays at 10.45 a.m. in his Chapel at St. Paul's College on "Some thoughts on Great Mysteries"—the problems of evil, suffering, the Incarnation and the life after death.

Tuesday next is to be observed as a day of intercession for Missions. There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at the Cathedral at 8 a.m., continuous intercession all day and at 6 p.m. the Bishop will conduct a meeting of intercession at St. Paul's College, this being one of the united fortnightly meetings.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

PERFORMANCES IN PERSIA.

A Long Lull.

Hints rather than news are what we are getting nowadays. For the speculative-inclined there may be an excellent arrangement, but to those of us whose old-fashioned few facts on which to bite would be vastly preferable. Of the real situation in the Balkans we still know practically nothing, though there is encouragement perhaps, in the promises made by the Tsar and by Italy in the gathering of Russian troops at Ismail (with all that that implies) and in the fact that the French have now definitely taken the offensive against the Bulgarians. As we write, another wire arrives, saying that the Germans have made an offer to Serbia: Germany to cease hostilities if she is "given free passage" and is allowed to retain provisionally the conquered territory. Prince Alexander has replied by virtually telling the Kaiser to take free passage to—well, make do. The offer is of the sort that one would expect from Germany; "call it a draw" sort of business; and all one can say is that it has at least the value of showing the gradual extension of our enemy's heart-losing.

Affairs in Persia.
That Germany should lose heart when, one by one in all too rapid succession, her plots are discovered, her men defeated and her lies disproved, is nothing surprising. Her plans in Persia, it is now evident, were laid with a little more skill and forethought than has usually characterised her "policy"; but even here there were enough loose ends left showing to intimate to the first comer that there was something hidden which it might be worth while to ferret out. Probably the reason why greater success attended these particular plots is that the Turks had a big finger in the pie; and as they have forgotten more about diplomacy and neat juggling than Germany the chook-headed ever knew, it is not unnatural that some measure of success should have accompanied their efforts. But even they have shown their hands a little too plainly now.

Other Matters.
Though we hear so little from Russia and still less from the Western front, the hints of which we spoke above must be allowed some value. A later wire says that the Germans are beginning to withdraw from "their hopeless task" of trying to capture Riga. This, taken with previous intimations and suggestions, seems to imply that the enemy's big general retreat from the East has really got under way. We hope to learn soon that Russia has found means of accelerating it. From the West we are prepared to hear of big successes at any moment. Meanwhile we wish we could hear that a little more backbone was being infused into our politicians at home. We notice that the Lord Mayor of London proposes another national praying-out. In our humble opinion it is not the troops and the sailors, but the politicians at home, who need praying for. As a sample of the kind of thing that is going on in Parliament, a Member who asked why the manager of an enemy firm in India was being sent to Germany instead of being interned, was told by Mr. Asquith Chamberlain that "he was expecting information regarding the case shortly." This is all very well, but is it business? Is it business that hundreds of German Lutheran missionaries should still be at large to spread lies throughout India? Have we not already been punished heavily enough for our national slovenly sentiment, or are we asking for more trouble? What wonder is it that the Germans are laughing at us for soft-hearted fools?

Appointment.
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Arthur George Murchison Fletcher to be Director of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension, vice Dr. Francis William Clark resigned, with effect from the 1st December, 1915.

1890

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending November 27, 1890.)

The Dollar.
November 27.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/4."

Our Library.
November 20.—"To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—Allow me to suggest that, in celebration of the Colony's Jubilee, no more illuminations or processions of any kind take place, but that a bona fide general subscription be raised, and the sum so raised be employed in the building of a substantial Public Library and Museum. At present the Library and Museum in the City Hall is a disgrace to the Colony and worse than useless. Yours etc., Jubilant."

[And that was five and twenty years ago! what shall we say of our library to-day?]

November 22.—"The chair-coach who set fire to a house in Bridge Street on Thursday morning last, because his sweetheart had grown tired of him and had arranged with an old man, who with large boots, kicked him down stairs when he dared intrude, was again brought before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court this morning and committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions."

How to Deal with Snatchers.
November 22.—"Another erring snatcher was before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court to-day and received a sentence of 9 months imprisonment with hard labour, and 25 strokes of the rattan as a reminder, after being six months in gaol, that he should not have snatched a pair of gold earrings, valued at \$14, from a Chinese woman in Queen's Road Central. The woman in giving evidence made use of the expression, 'Foreign devils Hong' in referring to the Victoria Hotel and was promptly and deservedly fined \$2 by His Worship."

Energetic Hongkong.
November 22.—"May we be allowed respectfully to direct the attention of the Hon. the Surveyor-General to the dangerous state of the three flights of stone steps which lead from Pedder's Hill to Wyndham Street? We saw an acrobatic performance enacted there this morning that would have made the fortune of a circus 'tumbler.' Seriously though, they ought to be seen to, for the stones have become as slippery as glass through the wear of ages."

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson.
November 25.—"Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, B.A., Barrister-at-law, has been admitted to practice in H.B.M.'s Supreme Court at Shanghai. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson was introduced to the Chief Justice by his father, the Crown Advocate."

Street Lighting.
November 26.—"A very successful test of the arc system of street lighting was made by the Electric Light Company last night. The lamps shed a powerful steady light which would have done credit to many an old established light-works at home. There was an entire absence of the jerk and flicker which generally accompanies the ignition of new lamps, indicating unsteady power at the dynamo, which speaks well for the very careful manner in which various parts of the complicated machinery, lamps and wires have been set up. On Monday next the Company will commence lighting the streets regularly, and when a few of the thick branches of trees are thinned out we are sure that the new light will be deservedly appreciated by the general public. The incandescent system is being completed as fast as possible, and we have no doubt but that this excellent system of indoor lighting will be largely taken advantage of here, as elsewhere. The Company have in stock a splendid lot of handsome fittings of all kinds for house and office use, and it is said that the Hon. O.P. Chater and Mr. Mody are now having their houses fitted with ornamental burners which, for elegance and perfection of light, will not be surpassed in any part of the world."

FOR CHINA'S ILLS.

WHY NOT REGISTRATION?

We have many times dealt with the desirability of a complete system of registration for Chinese in British Colonies—notably in connection with the well-worn servant question. We have pointed out that a definite line should be drawn between Chinese who are British subjects and those who are not; and that it should be possible for the Government to keep track of all non-British subjects even after they have left the Colony.

Among the Chinese themselves there is a growing feeling that this registering should by no means be limited to British Colonies but that China herself should, once and for all, undertake the task where the whole of her population is concerned.

A prominent local Chinese, Mr. Ho Wah-tong, in discussing the matter with the Telegraph, has pointed out that more than half of China's troubles are directly traceable to this want of knowledge on the Government's part as to the doings and comings and goings of its subjects.

"In China," he said, "a man is here to-day, there to-morrow, and no one knows whether he is a thief or an honest man. He may be a law-abiding citizen, and he may be a rogue for whom the police of the next Province or the next city have long been searching. In Western countries, if a man is 'wanted' by the police it is quite easy to spread a net that will catch him, in a general way. If he escapes from England to France or from France to England, your extradition system is so thorough that, in most cases, it is not difficult to catch him. But the moment China comes into the question you are faced with all sorts of hindrances, and you may say that, when once a criminal escapes from here or from Singapore into China you may give up the task of looking for him. If that man had been registered and photographed in his own country, half your trouble would be gone, for, in most cases, it would not be hard to find traces of him."

"In China, for her own sake, a registration system on a very complete scale is necessary. People say it would be impossible; but if it can be carried out in Europe it should be possible—gradually of course—in the Far East. You can quite see, too, that, if properly undertaken, it would be instrumental in enormously increasing the revenue. There would be no injustice, but just merely common prudence, in exacting a small fee for registration—whether a fixed fee or one in proportion to the standing of the person registered could be settled later. The sums so raised could be set aside; not thrown into the general treasury, but put towards a fund to meet, perhaps, some big emergency."

"Of course," added Mr. Ho, "the system need not stop at registering men for the purposes of ultimately tracing them, but might gradually expand into something like your own National Register in England."

SESSIONS AGAIN

ADJOURNED.

Owing to the fact that other business before the Full Court to-day prevented the extradition case from being proceeded with, this case will continue during Monday and Tuesday. The Sessions, which were first of all fixed for Monday and afterwards for Tuesday, have again been set back; the business commencing on Wednesday.

[But the need for lights on the pavements was, we take it, as marked as it is to-day.]

Bank Profits.
November 27.—"The half-yearly statement of accounts to 30th June last of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China shows a net profit after providing for bad and doubtful debts and including the balance brought forward, of \$39,239.3.11d. Of this amount \$18,760 is appropriated to payment of dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, and \$20,539.3.11d is carried forward to present half-year."

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)
THE RUSSIANS.

ENEMY FORCED FARTHER BACK.

November 26, 2.25 a.m.
A Petrograd communique reports that the Russians took a hundred German prisoners and six machine guns in fighting which ended in the capture of a hill near B-rezovode, on the Riga front. Brisk fighting has continued in the Sventen and Iorgon districts, south-west of Pinsk and there has also been heavy fighting on the Styr. The Russians near the village of Semikovsk attacked the enemy and forced him back to the Styr, where he was partly annihilated and where the remnants were drowned in attempting to cross the stream.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

THE ALLIES' PROMISES.

November 26, 3.20 a.m.
According to a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Salonica the Tzar has personally telegraphed to M. Pasic (the Serbian Premier) promising, a week hence, the appearance of Russian troops in Bulgaria. Italy has also promised an expedition of forty thousand men.

AUSTRALIAN RECRUITING.

November 26, 3.55 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that the Commonwealth Government has prohibited men of military age from leaving Australia, except on legitimate business.

THE FRENCH WAR LOAN.

November 26, 3.55 a.m.
A telegram from Paris states that although subscriptions will continue to be received for the next twenty days throughout France, immense crowds are all the day at the Bank of France anxious to subscribe to the War Loan, which is popularly known as "The Loan of Victory." An official of the Ministry of Finance says the figures are already amazing and the result will surpass anything hitherto attempted in France.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

November 26, 3.55 a.m.
The Admiralty announces that the system of recruiting for deferred service in the Navy will be similar to Lord Derby's system for the Army. Recruits will be divided into groups: firstly according to whether they are single or married, and secondly, according to age. The groups will be called up as required in the following order:—Young single men, older single men, young married men, older married men.

MR. CHURCHILL.

November 26, 3.55 a.m.
The Gazette announces that Mr. Winston Churchill has been restored to the establishment of the Oxford Hussars.

YUNNAN.

Some of Its Possibilities.

A Hongkong Gentleman's Interesting Impressions.
(Continued from Yesterday.)

The writer proposes to deal with the resources of Yunnan in the following order:—Agriculture, pastoral and mineral.
Agriculture:—Yunnan, when once the first plateau is reached on the railway, presents a bewildering picture to the amateur farmer and gardener coming from the tropical south. He finds himself, suddenly, in a country still growing its inevitable rice, which is rich in flowers and fruits, such as he has only known in his own land.

To the jaded sojourner in South China, the cheerful sight of hollyhocks, wallflowers, lupins, stocks and heart's-ease, in August and July, is almost as intoxicating as the extraordinary quality of the air at these altitudes.

The writer is not proposing to make a categorical list of what does grow, but the fact remains that nothing in reason that belongs to Home does not grow, and grow all the year round. They grow, too, without the adventitious aid of manures from the conservancy contractor. The writer has in August eaten of lettuce, asparagus, artichoke, endive and an endless list of vegetables—of peaches, pomegranates, pees, apples, strawberries and the many really lovely fruits that grow on these plateaux. The yellow peaches surpass any other peach that grows in the open, in flavour and in size.

In timber the province could be rich, but, as usual, the thrifless Chinese cut down any and all for firewood except where the place is sacred.

Of the wild flowers, one is among the flora of Home, but an outstanding feature are the masses of edelweiss which clothe the hills and are to be found nearly everywhere on the higher plateaux.

To the extreme south the bananas, papayas and guavas are of a high quality.

One of the staple products of the Province is maize, or Indian corn, and most of the plains and the banks of the rivers are covered with this. Millet also is grown, but, of course, the principal cereal is rice.

It is absurd to say that opium is not grown, as the writer can say, of his own knowledge, that it is grown, and can be purchased. Near the beaten track one will not find it perhaps; but off it, it is most certainly grown.

One finds wheat, barley, buckwheat and rye, but not generally cultivated to a very appreciable extent.

Tobacco is pretty widely cultivated, but the quality is not high. Sugar cane is only grown to great extent in the southern part of the Province.

Yunnan tea is famous throughout China; especially the Pa Erh tea.

There is also a very large trade in medicinal herbs and roots, most of which finds its way by water to Canton.

The medicine-dealers come annually in the autumn to Yunnan Fu or Mongtee and make up packs of cheap imported goods with which they disappear into the byways of the Province, many of them never to return. In January and February those that have survived return with the valuable herbs which they retail in Kwangtung at a price which enables them to live through the summer in affluence real, in preparation for another strenuous winter in Yunnan.

The writer's informant on this point is one of the pioneers of the Province who had trekked with caravans all over it before the railway was built.

Pastorally:—Yunnan could be a great grazing country. There must be millions of ponies, mules, and donkeys; and the cattle are innumerable. Sheep and goats are found everywhere. The pig of Yunnan is a fine fellow and a very much superior person in appearance, manners, habit and flavour to his brothers elsewhere in China. He seems to approach more nearly to his wild ancestor. Yunnan hams are unrivalled. It

TELEGRAMS.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Causes of the Rise.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph") Received November 27.
Messrs. Montagu's weekly report on the silver market attributes the rapid rise in price to the announcement of the unexpectedly small size of the London stock, which has invigorated the Indian market demand, caught Chinese speculators napping and made America reluctant to sell. The continued activity of Continental enquiry is also a factor in the rise, while the purchases for home coinage maintained on each advance.

Despite the abnormal figure reached, only small supplies are available. The outlook is good.

In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.
THE KING'S HEALTH.

Received November 26.
His Majesty the King is progressing satisfactorily and is now able to move about to some extent.

NEW CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Received November 26.
Mr. Herbert Samuel has been appointed to succeed Mr. Churchill as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, but remains Postmaster General retaining his seat on the Cabinet.

It is said that the excellence of their flavour is due to their being pesh-fed. The writer knows this to be true of the pigs in Touraine, in France; and considers this is very probably true of the pigs of Yunnan, which, at any rate, are not allowed to pick up what they can where they can but are usually herded in droves by swineherds and are given of the best at their regular meal hours.

The scope of these articles being merely to give an outline of the possibilities of Yunnan, it is not proposed to dilate on the by-products of the pig, which, with the indications given, it can be seen must be enormous—lard, for instance, hides, bladders, and so forth.

The poultry of the country are of a great size and the ducks and geese in particular are of a very fine strain.

The eggs are excellent, except—but that is another story.

As for game, it abounds, and though, of course, the country is shut out in the immediate vicinity of the railway centres, it should not be difficult to get with comparative ease into good country.

Wild fowl abound on the high plateaux, and the principal game birds are pheasant (three varieties at least) francolin, bamboo partridge, woodcock, snipe and quail. The wild fowl absolutely swarm.

There are at least two kinds of deer, the barking deer and the spotted deer; and probably in the remotest portions of the Province there are other varieties.

Of big game, the writer knows nothing, but panthers, leopards and wolves are to be found everywhere.

There appears to be no recognised work on the fauna of the province.

The writer's main impression is that the country is entirely in the hands of crows and squirrels; with an occasional hoopoe, which he thought was a woodpecker until set right on the point.

As the crows probably have no commercial value, it is perhaps inexcusable to dilate upon them; but a more impertinent, noisier, fascinating crowd of fellows does not exist. A stranger walking "all by his lones" is followed by them for miles, his hat, his clothes, his brand of tobacco and his possible nationality being violently debated, and he will probably be followed home and located so that, in a week, every crow in Yunnan will have seen him, sharing, sleeping, and eating—and, in fact, picked him thoroughly to pieces.

(To be Continued.)

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

YOU

CAN ALWAYS GET FROM US THE BEST QUALITY LOCAL

BEEF AND MUTTON

AND

AUSTRALIAN
FROZEN MUTTON, LAMB,
RABBITS AND HARES.OUR FRESH MILK
AND OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS
ARE
THE BEST IN THE EAST.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

SPECIAL SALE

GOLD POCKET WATCHES

Accurate Timekeepers

Absolute Bargains

Every Watch is Fully Guaranteed.

NOTICES

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK)
COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebatik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebatik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebatik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED

WEEK DAYS.

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TO SAIL

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Marty.

Kjld, N. a. 910, Melrose, 18th Inst.
Sawson, 11th inst. Rice T. & Co.
Hos W. a. 2034, Q. Kingsboro
10th inst.—Singapore, 18th Inst.
Gen.—China.

Mausner, Jr. a. 1,453, G. H. Alcock, 19th
Inst.—San Carlos, 13th Inst. Gen.
J. M. & Co.

Dalten M. a. 10, a. Ogawa, 19th Inst.
Singapore, 19th Inst. Gen.—S. C.
Co.

Wollowitz, Br. a. 1,639, B. Frittsen, 18th
Nov.—Osba, 18th inst. Gen.—
H. Ray & Co.

Yuensan, Br. a. 1,751, W. M. Meinen
23rd Nov.—Maulia, Gen.—J. & C.

Tenyo Maru, Jap. a. 6,283, T. Tora, 18th
Nov.—San Francisco, 31st Oct.
Gen.—J. R. K.

Ami Y. a. 1,000, 18th Oct.
Nov.—Seattle, 18th Oct.
N.Y.C. 18th Oct.

Yanaga, Br. a. 1,000, 18th Oct.
Nov.—Seattle, 18th Oct.
N.Y.C. 18th Oct.

Alfonso, Br. a. 1,000, 18th Oct.
Nov.—Seattle, 18th Oct.
N.Y.C. 18th Oct.

Inst.—Japan, 1st inst. Gen.—G.
L. & Co.

Quarta, Br. a. 1,007, Wooker, 15th inst.
Bangkok, 15th inst. Gen.—B. &
R.

Nippo Maru, Jap. a. 5,133, S. Zinto, 35th
Inst.—Mojk, 19th inst. Co.—M.
B. K.

Yahiko Maru, Jap. a. 1,431, T. Yoda, 18th
Inst.—Mojk, 19th inst. Co.—M. B. K.

Kwangle, Chi. a. 1,350, M. Arthur, 18th
Inst.—Shanghai, 18th inst. Gen.
C. H. S. N. Co.

Lozheng, Br. a. 1,321, D. W. Ritchie, 15th
Nov.—Holbow, 24th Nov. Gen.
J. M. & Co.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915

FRANCE AT WAR.

BATTLE SPECTACLE AND A REVIEW.

[By Rudyard Kipling in the *Liverpool Daily Post.*]

Third Article.

Travelling with two chauffeurs is not the luxury it looks; since there is only one of you, and there is always another of those iron men to relieve the wheel. Nor can I decide whether an expert of the German tongue, or an ex-road-racer who has lived six years abroad, or a Marshal des Logis, or a brigadier makes the most trusting driver through three-mile stretches of military traffic, repeated at half-hour intervals. Sometimes it was motor-ambulances strung all along a level; or supply; or those eternal big guns coming round with trees chained on their long backs to puzzle aeroplanes, and their leafy, big-shell limbers snorting behind them. In the rare breathing-spaces men with rollers and road-metal attacked the road. In peace the roads of France, thanks to the motor, were none too good. In war they stand the incessant traffic far better than they did with the tourist. My impression—after some 700 miles and seventy kilometres—was of uniform excellence. Nor did I come upon any smashes or breakdowns in that distance, and they were certainly trying them hard. Nor, which is the greater marvel, did we kill anybody; though we did miraculously down the streets to avoid babies, kittens, and chickens. The land is used to every detail of war, and to its grime and horror and makeshifts, but also to war's unbounded courtesy, kindness, and long-suffering, and the gaiety that comes, thank God, to balance overwhelming material loss.

Farm Life Amidst War.

There was a village that had been stamped flat, till it looked older than Pompeii. There were not three roofs left, nor one whole house. In most places you saw straight into the cellars. The hope were ripe in the grave-dotted fields round about. They had been brought in and piled in the nearest outline of a dwelling. Women sat on chairs on the pavement, picking the good smelling bundles. When they had finished one, they reached back and pulled out another through the window-hole behind them, talking and laughing the while. A cart had to be manoeuvred out of what had been a farmyard to take the hops to market. A thick broad, fair-haired woman, of the sort that Millet drew, flung all her weight on a spoke and brought the cart forward into the street. Then she shook herself, and, hand on hips, danced a little defiant jig in her sabots as she went back to get the horse. Another girl came across a bridge. She was precisely of the opposite type, slender, creamy-skinned, and delicate-featured. She carried a brand-new broom over her shoulder through that desolation, and bore herself with the pride and grace of Queen Iselt. The farm-girl came out leading the horse, and as the two young things passed they nodded and smiled at each other, with the delicate tangle of the hopvines at their feet.

The guns spoke earnestly in the north. That was the Argonne, where the Crown Prince was busily getting rid of a few thousands of his father's faithful subjects in order to secure himself the reverence of his father's throne. No man likes losing his job, and when at last the inner history of this war comes to be written, we may find that the people we mistook for principals, and prime agents were only average in-

potents moving all Hell to avoid diemissal. (For it is absolutely true that when a man sells his soul to the devil he does it for the price of half nothing.)

Watching the Gunfire.

It must have been a hot fight. A village, wrecked as it was along this line, opened on it from a hillside that overlooked an Italian landscape of carefully-drawn hills dotted with small villages—a plain with a road and a river in the foreground, and an all-revealing afternoon light upon everything. The hills smoked and shook and bellowed. An observation balloon climbed up to see; while an aeroplane which had nothing to do with the strife, but was merely training a beginner, ducked and swooped on the edge of the plain. Two rose-pink pillars of crumpled masonry, guarding some carefully-trimmed evergreens on a lawn half buried in rubbish, represented a hotel where the Crown Prince had once stayed. All up the hillside to our right the foundations of houses lay out, like a bit of tripe, with the sunshades in their square hollows. Suddenly a head began to play up the hill among some trees, and an officer of local guards in the new steel anti-shrapnel helmet, which is like the seventeenth century sallet, suggested that we should climb and get a better view. He was a kindly man, and in speaking English had discovered (as I do when speaking French) that it is simpler to stick to one gender. His choice was the feminine, and the Boche described as "she" throughout made me think better of myself, which is the essence of friendship. We climbed a flight of old stone steps, for generations the playground of little children, and found a round orobach, and a batallion in billets, recreating themselves with excellent music and a little horseplay on the outer edge of the crowd. The trouble in the hills was none of their business for that day.

Still higher up, on a narrow path among the trees, stood a priest and three or four officers. They watched the battle, and claimed the great bursts of smoke for one side or the other, at the same time as they kept an eye on the flickering aeroplanes. "Ours," they said half under their breath. "Theirs," "No, not ours that one—theirs!... That fool is banking too steep... That's Boche shrapnel. They always burst it high. That's our big gun behind that hill... He'll drop his machine in the street if he doesn't take care... There goes a trench-sweeper. Those last two were theirs, but that—it was a fall roar—" was ours."

Behind the German Lines. The valley held and increased the sounds till they seemed to hit our hill-side like a sea.

A change of light showed a village, exquisitely pencilled atop of a hill, with reddish haze at its feet.

"What is that place?" I asked.

The priest replied in a voice as deep as an organ: "That is Saint-Saint. It is in the Boche lines. Its condition is pitiable."

The thunders and the smokes rolled up and diminished and renewed themselves, but the small children romped up and down the old stone steps; the beginner's aeroplane, steadily chased its own shadow over the fields; and the soldiers in billets asked the band for their favourite tunes.

Said the lieutenant of local Guards as the cars went on; "She—play—Tipperary."

And she did—to an accompaniment of heavy pieces in the hills, which followed us into a town all ringed with enormous search-lights, French and Boche together, scowling at each other beneath the stars.

It happened about that time that Lord Kitchener with General Joffre reviewed a French Army Corps.

We came on it in a vast dip of ground under grey clouds, as one comes suddenly on water; for it lay out in misty blue lakes of men mixed with darker patches, like osier's and undergrowth, of guns, horses, and waggons. A straight road cut the landscape in two along its unrumored front.

Veterans of the War.

It was as though Cadmus had sown the dragon's teeth, not in orderly furrows, but broadcast, till, horrified by what arose, he had emptied out the whole bag and fled. But these were no new warriors. The record of their mere pitched battles would have satisfied a Napoleon. Their regiments and batteries had learnt to achieve the impossible as a matter of routine, and in twelve months they had scarcely for a week lost direct contact with death. We went down the line and looked into the eyes of those men with the used bayonets and rifles; the pack that could almost stoop themselves on the shoulders that would be strange without them; at the splashed guns on their repaired wheels and the easy-working limbers. One could feel the strength and power of the mass as one feels the flush of heat from off a sun-baked wall. When the generals' cars arrived there was no loud word or galloping about. The lakes of men gathered into straight-edged battalions; the batteries aligned a little; a squadron reined back or spurred up; but it was all as swiftly smooth as the certainty with which a man used to the pistol draws and levels it at the required moment. A few peasant women saw the generals alight. The aeroplanes, which had been skimming low as swallows along the front of the line (their mass have been a superb view), ascended leisurely, and "waited on" like hawks. Then followed the inspection, and one saw the two figures, tall and short, growing smaller side by side along the white road, till far off among the cavalry they entered their cars again, and moved along the horizon to another rise of grey-green plain.

"The army will move across where you are standing. Get to a flank," someone said.

An Army in Motion. We were no more than well clear of that immobile host when it surged forward, headed by massed bands playing a tune that sounded like the very pulse of France.

The two generals, with their Staff, and the French Minister of War, were on foot; not a pitch of very green lucerne. They made about twenty figures in all. The cars were little grey blocks against the grey skyline. There was nothing else in all that great plain except the army; no sound but the changing notes of the aeroplanes and the blunted impression, rather than noise, of the feet of men on soft ground. They came over a slight ridge, so that one saw the curve of it first, then grassed, with the tips of bayonets which immediately grew to full height, and then beneath them poured the wonderful infantry. The speed, the thrust, the drive of that broad blue mass was like a tide-race up an arm of the sea; and how such speed could go with such weight, and how such weight could be in itself so absolutely under control, filled one with terror. All the while the band, on a far headland, was telling them and telling them—as if they did not know!—of

the passion and gaiety and high heart of their own land in the speech that only they could fully understand. (To hear the music of a country is like hearing a woman think aloud.)

"What is the tune?" I asked of an officer beside me.

"My faith, I can't recall for the moment. I've marched to it often enough, though. 'Sambre-et-Meuse,' perhaps. Look! There goes my battalion! Those Chasseurs yonder."

He knew, of course; but what came a stranger identity in that earth-shaking passage of thirty thousand?

Artillery and Cavalry.

The note behind the ridge changed to something deeper.

"Ah! Our guns," said an artillery officer, and smiled tolerantly on the last blue waves of the line already beating toward the horizon.

They came twelve abreast—one hundred and fifty guns free for the moment to take the air in company, behind their teams. And next week would see them hidden singly or in lurking confederacies, by mountain and marsh and forest, or the wrecked habitations of men—where?

The big guns followed them, with that long-nosed air of detachment peculiar to the breed. The gunner at my side made no comment. He was content to let his Army speak for itself, but when one big gun in a sticky place fell out of alignment for an instant I saw his eyebrows contract. The Artillery passed on with the same inhuman speed and silence as the line, and the Cavalry's snatching trumpets closed it all.

They are like our cavalry in that their horses are in high condition, and they talk hopefully of getting past the barbed wire one of these days and coming into their own. Meantime, they are employed on "various works requisita," and they all sympathise with our rougher riders of dragons who flitly refused to take off his spurs in the trenches. If he had to die as a damned infantry man, he wasn't going to be buried as such. A troop-horse of a flanking squadron decided that he had had enough of war, and jibbed like Lot's wife. Harrier (we all watched him) ranged about till he found a stick, which he used, but without effect. Then he got off and led the horse, which was evidently what the brute wanted, for when the man remounted the jibbing began again. The last we saw of him was one immensely lonely figure leading one badly but happy horse across an absolutely empty world. Think of his rejection—the sole man of 40,000 who had fallen out!

The Boche as Mr. Smith. The commander of that Army Corps came up to salute. The cars went away with the generals and the Minister for War; the army passed out of sight over the ridge to the north; the peasant women stooped again to their work on the fields, and wet mist shut down on all the plain; but one tangled with the electricity that has passed. Now one knows what the solidarity of civilisation means. Later on the civilised nations will know more, and will wonder and laugh together at their old blindness. When Lord Kitchener went down the line, before the march past, they say that he stopped to speak to a general who had been Marshal and Chief of Staff at the time of Fashoda. And Fashoda was one of several cases when civilisation very nearly manoeuvred into fighting with itself for the King of Prussia, as the saying goes. The all-embracing violence of the Boche is best realised from French soil, where they have had large experience of it. "And yet," as someone observed, "we ought to have known that a race who have brought anonymous letter-writing to its highest pitch in their own dirty Court affairs would certainly use the same methods in their foreign politics. Why didn't we realise?"

"For the same reason," another responded, "that society did not realise that the late Mr. Smith, of your England, who married three wives, bought baths in advance for each of them, and, when they had left him all their money, drowned them one by one."

"And were the baths by any chance called Denmark, Austria, and France in 1870?" a third asked.

"No, they were respectable British baths. But until Mr. Smith had drowned his third wife people didn't get suspicious. They argued that 'men don't do such things.' That sentiment is the criminal's best protection."

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THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

(Fourth Article.)

We passed into the zone of another army and a hillier country, where the border villages lay more sheltered. Here and there a town and the fields round it gave us a glimpse of the furious industry with which France makes and handles material and troops. With her, as with us, the wounded officer of experience goes back to the drill-ground to train the new troops. But it was always the little crowded, defiant villages, and the civil population waiting unweariedly and cheerfully on the unwearied, cheerful army, that went closest to the heart. Take these pictures, caught almost anywhere during a journey: A knot of little children in difficulties with the village water-tap or high-banded pump. A soldier, bearded and fatherly or young and slim and, therefore, rather shy of the big girls' chaff, comes forward and lifts the pail or swings the handle. His reward, from the smallest babe swung high in air or, if he is an order man, pressed against his knees, is a kiss. Then nobody laughs.

Or a fat old lady making oration against some wicked young soldiers who she says, know what has happened to a certain bottle of wine. "And I meant it for all—yes, for all of you—this evening, instead of the thieves who stole it. Yes, I tell you—stole it!" The whole street hears her; so does the officer, who pretends not to, and the amused half-battalion up the road. The young men express penitence; she gives like a thunderstorm, but, softening at last, cuffs and drives them affectionately before her. They are all one family.

Or a girl at work with horses in a ploughed field that is dotted with graves. The machine must avoid each sacred spot. So, hands on the ploughhandles, her hair flying forward, she shouts and wrenches till her little brother runs up and swings the team out of the furrow. Every aspect and detail of life in France seems overlaid with a smooth radius of long-continued war—everything except the spirit of the people, and that is as fresh and glorious as the sight of their own land in sunshine.

A City and Women.

We found a city among hills which knew itself to be a prize greatly coveted by the Kaiser. For, truly, it was a pleasant, desirable, and an insolent city. Its streets were full of life; it boasted an establishment almost as big as Harrod's and full of buyers, and its women dressed and shod themselves with care and grace, as befits ladies who, at any time, may be ripped into rags by bombs from aeroplanes. And there was another city whose population seemed to be all soldiers in training; and yet another given up to big guns and ammunition—an extraordinary sight.

After that we came to a little town of pale stone, which an army day had made its headquarters. It looked like a plain woman who had fainted in public. It had rejoined in many public institutions that were turned into hospitals and offices; the wounded limped its wide, dusty streets, detachments of infantry went through it swiftly; and utterly bored motor-lorries cruised up and down roaring, I suppose, for something to look at or to talk to. In the centre of it I found one Jenny, or rather his marble bust, brooding over a minute iron-railed garden of half-dried asters opposite a shut-up school, which it appeared from the inscription Jenny had founded somewhere in the arid thirties. It was precisely the sort of school that Jenny, by the look of him, would have invented. Not even French adaptability could make anything of it. So Jenny had his school, with a faint perfume of varnish, all to himself in a lot of stillness of used-up air and little whirls of dust. And because that town seemed so barren, I met there a French general whom I would have gone very far to have encountered. He, like the others, created and tempered an army for certain work in a certain place, and its hand had been heavy on the Boche. We talked of what the Frenchwoman was, and had done, and was doing, and extolled her for her goodness and her splendid courage. When we parted I went back and made my profoundest apologies to Jenny, who must have had a mother. The pale, overwhelmed town did not now any longer resemble a woman who had fainted, but one who must endure in public all manner of private woe, and still with hands that never cease working, keeps her soul and is clearly strong for herself and for her men.

French Officers. The guns began to speak again among the hills that we dived into, the air grew chillier as we climbed; forest and wet rocks closed round us in the mist; to the sound of waters trickling alongside; there was a tang of wet fern, out pine, and the first breath of autumn when the road entered a tunnel and a new world—Alsace.

Said the Governor of those parts thoughtfully: "The main thing was to get those factory chimneys smoking again." (They were doing so in little fits and villages all along.) "You won't see any girls, because they're at work in the textile factories. Yes, it isn't a bad country for summer hotels, but I'm afraid it won't do for winter sports. We've only a metre of snow, and it doesn't lie, except when you are hauling guns up mountains. Then, of course, it drifts and freezes like Davos. That's our new railway below there. Pity it's too misty to see the view."

But for his medals, there was nothing in the Governor to show that he was not English. He might have come straight from an Indian frontier command. One notices this approximation of type in the higher ranks, and many of the juniors are cut out of the very same cloth as ours. They get whatever fun may be going; their performances are as incredible and outrageous as the language in which they describe them afterwards is bald, but convincing, and—overheard the tail-end of a yarn told by a child of twenty to some other babes. It was veiled in the obscurity of the French tongue, and the points were lost in shouts of laughter—but I imagine the subaltern among his equals displays just as much reverence for his elders and betters as our own boys do. The epilogue, at least, was as old as both armies.

"And what did he say then?" "Oh, the usual thing. He held his breath till I thought he'd burst. Then he damned me in French, and I took good care to

keep out of his sight till next town of pale stone, which an army day had made its headquarters. It looked like a plain woman who had fainted in public. It had rejoined in many public institutions that were turned into hospitals and offices; the wounded limped its wide, dusty streets, detachments of infantry went through it swiftly; and utterly bored motor-lorries cruised up and down roaring, I suppose, for something to look at or to talk to. In the centre of it I found one Jenny, or rather his marble bust, brooding over a minute iron-railed garden of half-dried asters opposite a shut-up school, which it appeared from the inscription Jenny had founded somewhere in the arid thirties. It was precisely the sort of school that Jenny, by the look of him, would have invented. Not even French adaptability could make anything of it. So Jenny had his school, with a faint perfume of varnish, all to himself in a lot of stillness of used-up air and little whirls of dust. And because that town seemed so barren, I met there a French general whom I would have gone very far to have encountered. He, like the others, created and tempered an army for certain work in a certain place, and its hand had been heavy on the Boche. We talked of what the Frenchwoman was, and had done, and was doing, and extolled her for her goodness and her splendid courage. When we parted I went back and made my profoundest apologies to Jenny, who must have had a mother. The pale, overwhelmed town did not now any longer resemble a woman who had fainted, but one who must endure in public all manner of private woe, and still with hands that never cease working, keeps her soul and is clearly strong for herself and for her men.

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Front That Never Sleeps. When the day's reports are in, all along the front, there is a man, expert in the meaning of things, who boils them down for that cold official digest which tells us that "There was the usual grenade fighting at—". We made appreciable advance at—". &c. The original material comes in sheaves and sheaves, where individual character and temperament have full and amusing play. It is reduced for domestic consumption like an overwhelming electric current. Otherwise we could not take it in. But at closer range one realises that the Front never sleeps; never ceases from trying new ideas and weapons which, so soon as the Boche thinks he has mastered them, are discarded for newer annoyances and bewilderingments.

"The Boche is above all things observant and imitative," said one who counted quite a few Boches dead on the front of his sector. "When you present him with a new idea, he thinks it over for a day or two. Then he presents his riposte."

"Yes, my General. That was exactly what he did to me when I—did so and so. He was quite silent for a day. Then—he stole my patent."

"And you?"

"I had a notion that he'd do that, so I had changed the specification."

Thus spoke the Staff; and so it is among the junior commands, down to the semi-isolated posts where boy-Napoleons live on their own, through unbelievable adventures. They are inventive young devils, these veterans of twenty-one, possessed of the single ideal—'to kill'—which they follow with men as single-minded as themselves. Battlefield tactics do not exist. When a whole nation goes to ground there can be none of the 'victories' of the old bookish days. But there is always the killing—the well-oiled smashing of a full trench, the rushing out and the mowing down of its occupants; the unassuming battalion far in the rear, located after two nights' extreme risk alone among rubbish of masonry, and wiped out as it eats or washes itself; and, more rarely, the body-to-body encounter with animals removed from the protection of their machinery, when the bayonets get their chance. The Boche does not at all like meeting men whose womenfolk he has dishonoured or mutilated, or used as a protection against bullets. It is not that these men are angry or violent. They do not waste time in that way. They kill him.

The Business of War.

The French are less reticent than we about atrocities committed by the Boche, because those atrocities form part of their lives. They are not tucked away in reports of Commissions and vaguely referred to as "too awful." Later on, perhaps, we shall be unconcerned in our turn. But they do not talk of them with any babbling heat or blast or make funny little appeals in a "public opinion" that, like the Boche, has gone underground. It occurs to me that this must be because every Frenchman has his place and his chance, direct or indirect, to diminish the number of Boches still alive. Whether he lies out in a sandwich of damp earth, or awakens the big guns up the crest behind the trees, or brings the fat, loaded barges into the very heart of the city, where the shell-wagons wait, or spends his last crippled years at the harvest, he is doing his work to that end.

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915.

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for November 27th 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$250 per share sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$93 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$63 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—\$1340 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company Ltd.—\$118 per share, buyers.

Yongtze Insurance Association—\$130 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$330 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$88 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$75 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$364 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$130 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$165 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—25 per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$47 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company Ltd.—\$187 per share, buyers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$98 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$90 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$135 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$73 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$22 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$105 per share buyers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co. Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$23 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$91 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$84 per share, sellers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$30 per share, sellers.

SALE OF PALMS.

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that the following sale of palms by public auction will be held in the Botanic Gardens, near the fountain, on Tuesday, the 7th day of December, 1915, at 11 a.m.:—200 Chrysalidocarpus known locally as the Mauritius, Singapore and Bamboo Palm, from 3 feet to 5 feet high, in 10 inch English-shaped pots, at an upset price of \$2.50 each; also 200 of the same variety about 1 foot high, in 4 inch English-shaped pots, at an upset price of 50 cents each.

Four palms will be put up in each lot.

The purchasers will have to remove the palms from the Botanic Gardens at their own expense before 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 8th day of December, 1915.

The plants may be inspected between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on the day previous to the sale.

INDO-CHINA.

Important Passport Regulations.

It is notified by the Colonial Secretary that all persons of foreign nationality proceeding to Indo-China by sea or land must be provided with a passport issued in accordance with the following new regulations which come into force on September 1, 1915:—

Section 1.—All persons of foreign nationality proceeding to Indo-China by sea or land must be provided with a properly issued passport.

Section 2.—Passports for Indo-China may be obtained—

Abroad, from the Diplomatic Office, Consul-General, Consuls and Vice Consuls of France.

In France, Algiers, French Colonies and Protectorates, from the official deputed to issue them.

Section 3.—The passport must be accompanied by a supplementary document stating the proofs of identity requisite to obtain it, and bearing a signed and stamped photograph of the person concerned. The reasons for the journey and the destination will be stated therein and should the bearer visit any place other than that so stated he will render himself liable to severe penalties.

This supplementary document must be issued on arrival by the authorities concerned (provincial, municipal or police) at the port of entry or in case of arrival by land at such place as is nearest to the frontier.

Section 4.—The supplementary document will be issued together with the passport by the officials specified in Section 2, who will obtain such information as is necessary to substantiate the identity of the person applying for the passport.

Section 5.—The supplementary document may be used on subsequent journeys provided that it is vided by the officer who first issued it.

Section 6.—Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 2 and 3 subjects of allied nations will be allowed to enter Indo-China with their national passports on condition that such passport, either accompanied by the supplementary document, or bears a recent photograph stamped by the official who issued the passport and has further such information, contained in the supplementary document, as would not ordinarily be found in the passport.

If possible the passport must be submitted for the visa of the French Diplomatic Official or Consul in the place of issue; otherwise, if this visa has not been procured at departure, this formality may be complied with at a French Consulate immediately before proceeding to Indo-China, but, in such a case, the bearer should previously have his passport examined and endorsed by his own consul resident in the same place.

Section 10.—Bearers of diplomatic passports and officers and soldiers in uniform, of allied nations, whose rank will not be required to produce any further papers.

Section 11.—The above regulations apply only to foreigners other than the Asiatics, etc., enumerated in Section 1 of the Order of October 18, 1906, who continue to be subject to the particular regulations which concern them.

Section 12.—French citizens proceeding to Indo-China are not required to carry passports, but in order to prove their French nationality, they should produce, either the passport issued to them on leaving French territory, or a statement of identity with which they should provide themselves before proceeding to Indo-China. This passport must be visé and stamp-

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of November 27, 1914.

Battleship Blown up at Sheerness.

Mr. Churchill has announced that the battleship *Bulwark* has been blown up at Sheerness. In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill added that only twelve men of the *Bulwark* were saved out of 700 or 800. Mr. Churchill said a Vice-Admiral and a Rear-Admiral, who were present, reported that it was an internal magazine explosion which sent the ship ashore. There was no upheaval of the water, and the battleship had entirely disappeared when the smoke cleared. Mr. Churchill said the loss does not affect our military position, but he regrets the loss of life. The disaster of the *Bulwark* is attributed to an accidental explosion while loading ammunition.

Route of Germans Confirmed.

In the House of Lords, Earl Kitchener announced that the Russians had checked and defeated the Germans, whose losses are heavier than ever before.

The Situation Reviewed.

In the House of Lords, Earl Kitchener, reviewing the situation, emphasised that the Germans had made no advance since he had last addressed the House. The arrival of the Indian troops had been of great assistance. Our losses were naturally heavy, but were slight compared with those of the enemy. He announced that we were in touch with the Turkish forces thirty miles east of Suez. The Government desired the people to have all information that was possible without detriment to military interests.

3,000 Austrians Captured.

The battle at Lodz continues to develop to our advantage. The efforts of the Germans are to facilitate the retreat of their various corps, which having penetrated in the direction of Brest, are retiring to the region of Strykow under conditions very unfavourable to them. We are meeting with success on the Austrian front. We took 8,000 prisoners yesterday, including two whole regiments with their commanders and officers.

NO LUCK.

Chinese Hawker Twice Arrested.

A Chinese hawker was brought before Mr. Hazeland at the Police Court, this morning, on a charge of hawking without a licence.

The man was brought into Court in charge of a lakong, and on enquiring the cause His Worship was informed by Inspector O'Sullivan that the defendant had answered a similar charge in the smaller Court for exactly the same offence, except that he had been operating in the Central district where he was also arrested.

His Worship—I suppose he thought he would have better luck in the Central district.

The man was fined \$5.

ed on the photograph by the officials named in Section 2.

The following are exempt from the preceding regulation:—French citizens who can prove domicile in Indo-China, also French civil and military officers provided with the necessary papers.

Section 13.—The foregoing will not affect the action of the Order of October 3, 1911, regulating foreign immigration into Indo-China, which will still apply to all foreigners intending to reside in the Colony.

Section 14.—These regulations will take effect from September 1st, 1915.

CHINESE EDITOR CHARGED.

Suggests Execution of President Yuan.

Writings "Likely to Excite Tumult and Unrest."

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Lindell, the editor-manager of the *Shi Po*, a Hongkong vernacular newspaper, was charged on remand with publishing matter likely to excite tumult and unrest in China. The charge is taken under the Special Local Ordinance.

The Crown was represented by Mr. G. N. Orme, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. W. B. Hind.

His Worship:—Before we go further are you prepared to have the case dealt with summarily, Mr. Hind?

Mr. Hind:—Is it necessary to decide that point until the evidence of prosecution is given in the case? I think it would be best if your Worship heard the evidence, then you could decide whether it would be the better place for the case to go to the Sessions or to be dealt with summarily.

Mr. Orme said he had considered the case with the Crown Solicitor, and they agreed that it was under the jurisdiction of the Legislature, and that the words used, the offences being excluded from the schedule, be subject to be tried by jurisdiction.

His Worship:—There is no mention of libel in it.

Mr. Orme:—The preamble is in the Ordinance.

His Worship:—You do not suppose that a Magistrate has power to give the prisoner two years' imprisonment.

Mr. Orme:—I do not suppose that. I suppose your Worship can decide at your discretion to commit the case. As regards the charge against the prisoner, I will refer your Worship. As your Worship knows, there is a law of restriction against the printing and publishing of any matter reflecting on neighbouring foreign Powers, which is a very old one in the English code.

Mr. Hind:—I have never found it myself.

Mr. Orme, continuing, said the restriction contained in the law was to prevent any writings which would reflect against the Powers which have friendly relations with a neighbouring nation. His Worship would see that such things as these raised delicate questions, when they were against Powers, and when these writings criticised the friendly ruler of the neighbouring country of China, in any way which was likely to excite the trouble mentioned. There were two paragraphs complained of, the first being published on November 5 and the second in November 11. The first article, of November 5, contained the following words:—

"Is the man at Sam Ho (Peking) who is holding supreme control over the nation, a hero or a traitor?"

It was for his Worship to decide whether the words were likely to cause trouble in China. In the paragraph on November 11, the following words were contained therein:—

"Why should we fear to execute him on the execution platform at Louis 14th was?"

an attack on the present President of China. These were the words complained of which were likely to cause disorder and stir up an adverse element.

A clerk in the Registry Office at the Supreme Court stated that he kept the file of affidavits of newspapers published. On October 15 the affidavit was made.

The case was adjourned.

LEAVE TO APPEAL SOUGHT.

A Nice Point Regarding Bail.

A Full Court this morning, consisting of the Chief Justice and the Paines Judge, considered an application in the case of Hung Hon on who was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment on November 15 for perjury.

It will be remembered that the accused was found guilty a few days before his sentence, a point of law being argued before the Full Court, that as the indictment was bad, the verdict was bad. The Court decided against this point and now a petition has been filed for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the judgment of the Full Court. This petition was considered by their Lordships this morning.

The petitioner was represented by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. D'Almada of Messrs D'Almada and Mason; the Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp) instructed by Mr. Shenton of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, representing the Crown.

Mr. Pollock said they considered they ought to make that application to the Court for leave to appeal, by reason of a certain phrase in the judgment. They were also asking, that, in the event of the Court granting leave to appeal, or allowing the petitioner to make an application for special leave to appeal, the judgment and sentence might be suspended, provided the accused put up adequate bail. He understood that the Crown thought that, assuming their Lordships had no jurisdiction to grant leave, they had no power to grant bail, but he thought the point was an incorrect one.

Mr. Pollock went on to point out that if that Court did not grant bail there was no other authority which could—not even the Privy Council.

The Chief Justice (after consultation with the Paines Judge) said that if they had power to grant leave to appeal they would give it and would probably entertain the question of bail. They desired to facilitate bail and if they could grant it, they would do so.

Mr. Pollock went on to quote several authorities on the point, saying that if leave to appeal was given and bail refused the accused would have the mortification of serving his sentence before the appeal came on.

The Chief Justice thought that the appeal would not come on before the sentence expired. He asked the Attorney General why the Crown were objecting to bail, because unless they had very strong reasons he did not see why they should object.

The Attorney General:—If bail were granted the sentence would expire before the appeal is heard.

The Chief Justice:—In other words, if we grant bail, the prisoner will only serve one month instead of twelve.

The Paines Judge:—But cannot we suspend the sentence?

The Attorney General:—I don't think you can. I don't see what powers you have to do it.

The Chief Justice here intimated that on the question of leave to appeal their Lordships still agreed with their finding in the *Irishman* appeal, where they refused leave, the Court having doubt as to the time construction to be put on the instructions. There was, of course, nothing to prevent an application being made to the Privy Council for leave to appeal.

There was only one point on which they had doubt, and that was the question of bail.

The Attorney General went on to argue that if the Court found they had no power to grant leave to appeal they had no power to grant bail, he citing several authorities to support his contention.

Mr. Justice Gompertz said it seemed a hardship, but he thought the Court had no power to grant bail.

The Attorney General thought that as the appeal would be on purely technical grounds, it would not succeed.

The Paines Judge:—If we let him out he might depart.

Mr. Pollock:—And he might have served his time although entitled to a dismissal.

The Chief Justice said he would like to have a look at the cases quoted, and hear Mr. Pollock on any points he wished to have cleared.

The application was therefore adjourned.

FOUR CHARGES.

Sequel to the Sale of Poison.

On remand, before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, Ho Wah-sang, of the See Cheong patent medicine shop, Wing Lok Lane, was charged on four counts under the Poisons Ordinance; namely, with keeping a shop for the sale of poisons, not being a registered chemist and druggist; with selling poison to a person unknown; with selling without making an entry of the sale; and with selling poison without having the word "Poison" marked in English and Chinese on the bottle.

Mr. G. N. Orme prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, the defendant being represented by Mr. A. H. Crow, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings.

His Worship, in his judgment, said the defendant had been selling this drug since 1909 and that Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. commenced to sell it three or four years ago. He was of the opinion that the 50th part of a grain of the drug in a tablet could not be described as infinitesimal. He therefore found against the defendant on the four summonses but having regard to the circumstances of the case he did not think the penalty should be a heavy one. Under Section 3 and under Section 10 selling poison without the word "Poison" marked, he fined the defendant \$10, or fourteen days in each case, the two sentences to run concurrently. There would be no penalty with respect to the other two convictions under Section 10. His Worship said he was quite ready to state a case, and Mr. Crow intimated he would consider his position.

GOVERNMENT TENDER.

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that sealed tenders in duplicate, which must be clearly marked "Tender for the purchase of Pine Trees," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Saturday, December 18, 1915.

A solid block of pine trees is offered for sale near Pokfulam, comprising about 24 acres.

The exact position of the block will be pointed out and any further information required will be given to tenderers on application at the office.

Four months will be allowed for the completion of the work.

For form of tender application should be made at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

EXCESS PASSENGERS.

Before Commissioner O. W. Back with, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, Police Sergeant Jackson charged the master of steam launch *Sui Fong* with unlawfully carrying 58 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence outside the local trade limits on the 19th inst. Mr. Gardiner, for the defence, applied for an adjournment, and His Worship fixed the case for Monday the 29th inst., at 10.30 a.m.

grant bail, he citing several authorities to support his contention.

Mr. Justice Gompertz said it seemed a hardship, but he thought the Court had no power to grant bail.

The Attorney General thought that as the appeal would be on purely technical grounds, it would not succeed.

The Paines Judge:—If we let him out he might depart.

Mr. Pollock:—And he might have served his time although entitled to a dismissal.

The Chief Justice said he would like to have a look at the cases quoted, and hear Mr. Pollock on any points he wished to have cleared.

The application was therefore adjourned.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V.D., state:—

Engineer Company.

"Lyceum Relief" from 1st to 15th December is posted on the notice board at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Parades.

Parades for Monday, 29th inst.

5.15 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—Section Drill and Musketry exercises on Cricket Ground.

5.15 p.m. No. 1, 2 and 3 Sections of Scouts Company Drill on Cricket Ground.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Section Scouts Company Drill at Headquarters. Remainder nil.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill Kowloon.

On duty until morning of 30th inst. H. K. V. R.

P. of W. Camp, Kowloon.

On duty until morning of 30th inst. H. K. V. R.

THE MARQUES CASE.

Comes before the Court Again.

The case of the Great Western Smelting Company, who secured a judgment of \$85,000 against Mr. Marques (now deceased) over a year ago, was again before the Full Court this morning; the Court consisted of the Chief Justice, the Paines Judge and Mr. Justice Hazeland.

On Tuesday last Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., applied for an intimation from the Court that as the conditions which were made when leave to appeal was given had not been complied with by the executors of Mr. Marques, there was no appeal now pending. The court gave such an intimation, adding that the original judgment stood as final.

This morning Mr. Sharp said that the Portuguese Courts, where they would now have to proceed for the recovery of the money, required a formal declaration from this Court saying no appeal was pending.

The application was granted.

BRITISH GAS ATTACK.

Soldier's Narrative.

A soldier's letter published in the *Cardiff Express* describes the use of gas by the British in the recent great battle. Describing the attack on the second line of German trenches, he says:—

"We lost a lot of men, and the German trenches were full of dead. We were absolutely done. I was so tired I sat down among the dead. The colonel ordered the gas party to let loose the gas on the enemy, so as to give the riflemen a chance. This was very successful for a time, but the rain kept the fumes low, and they did not disperse."

Regarding the attack on the quarry, he says: "Owing to our shells not penetrating the German dug-outs we had to border against us and had to fall back. We let some gas at them and made another plunge and took the quarry, 1,500 men, and six guns. On Sunday night I went to report at the brigade headquarters and on returning got gassed. I felt myself going and fell flat on the ground. I lay down asleep for 18 hours and was taken into the advanced dressing station as wounded as I had fallen on a dead man and was saturated with blood. I slept on until seven on Monday evening and woke with fearful pains, and my face was green with fumes."

SHANGHAI SHARE CIRCULAR.

Meas. A. L. Anderson and Co.'s Weekly Share Circular, dated November 20 is as follows:—

Owing to the Autumn Race, we did not address you last week: during the past fortnight there has been very much more business doing than since the Spring of 1910, and we are glad to say that by far the larger part of it is for "Cash." The interest of the market has shifted to the "Cash" side, all of which have been moving steadily upwards with hardly, if any, exception. In the general market a good business has been transacted at practically unchanged rates, while Cottons have ruled higher, although on this last point we do not dare venture an explanation. To-day's opening rate for F.T. on London was 25 1/10; the dollar rate being 73 1/2.

Debentures.—The demand is still great and it is quite possible that the Municipal Council may take advantage of this to offer a further portion of this year's vote, while the Lead Investment Co., who on the 31st of next month have to retire £250,000 5 per cent., have announced their intention of issuing five lakhs of five and a half per cents with the new year. Among other business done may be noted Shanghai Municipal Council 6 per cent. (1913) at 111; 5 1/2 per cent. (1914) at 108; 5 per cent. Municipal Council 6 per cent. (1911) at 107; 5 1/2 per cent. (1913) at 107 and 108; Gas 6 per cent. at 102 and 103; Meas. and Co. 6 per cent. at 105.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai. Perhaps owing to the rise in exchange, prices have declined to \$800 sellers, and it would be difficult to place any large lot even near that. Some three weeks ago we pointed out that the London quotation came to very much less than the local one even after making full allowance for income tax. Carboys. The deferred dividend on the preference shares, equal to £1.45, will be paid on the 1st proximo; transact. took place at 7 1/2 and more would probably be placed at that figure.

Marine Insurance.—No quotations have been made under this heading and all values remain as last advised, save for a slight weakness in Canton.

Wharves and Godowns.—Shanghai and Hongkong. A sharp rise to 95 buyers with very few shares handled.

Land and Hotels.—Anglo-French sold at 108 and 107. Investments were taken off the market at 108 with further small buyers, while Centrals could be placed at 86. Hotel des Colonies (in liq.) Claims for the second dividend must be lodged with the liquidator by the 29th instant.

Cotton Mills.—While share values in this direction have nearly all improved the yarn market has by no means afforded justification; deliveries of even comparatively cheap yarn are hanging fire; stock are beginning to accumulate; and a difference of some six taels a bale against the mill, exists between the raw and manufactured article.

With these points in view it is not surprising that one mill has already discontinued night-work and others have the matter under consideration. **Internationals.** A meeting to pass the payment of a 10 per cent. dividend on ordinary shares will be held on 25th inst.

Stores.—Shares under this heading are nearly all offering at quotations; and this is strange, as a good cash business is being done, and indeed we are assured that one of the largest drapery concerns made the record turnover of their existence last month.

Rubbers.—The continued appreciation in the London produce market gave rise to some doubts as to whether the blocking of the Panama Canal and the presence of enemy submarines in the Mediterranean was not being taken advantage of by speculators, but a reply received by us from our London agents last Wednesday assured us that the demand was genuine and that the forward position was strong. This has since been borne out by reports from Singapore and London, which offers from both places at improving rates for delivery during the first half of next year and beyond show that consumers do not expect lower

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—First Sunday in Advent, 28th Nov., 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Feriel, Venite: Hosper. Psalms: 32, 133, 34. Te Deum: Woodward, Smart. Turle. Jubilate: Goodson. Hymns: 48, 268. "Gloria in excelsis Deo." Holy Communion (12 Noon). Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Feriel, Psalm: Purcell. Magnificat: Hopkins (5th evening). Nunc Dimittite: Foster (5th morning). Anthem: "Sleepers, Wake," Mendelssohn. Hymns: 403, 51. N.B.—Psalm 136, verses 1, 3, 15, 26, 27, in unison. Psalm 137, verses 4, 7, in unison. Psalm 38, verses 4, 5, 6, in unison. Hymn: 51, verses 1, 4, in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—Advent Sunday, 28th Nov. 1915. Holy Communion, at 8 a.m. and after Morning and Evening Services. Morning Prayer, 11 a.m. Hymn: 537. Responses: Feriel. Venite: 28th Day by Woodward, W. A. Chant No. 374. Psalms: of the 28th Morning. CX XII Gilbert-Pailler (Chant No. 292). CXXXIII—Stainer-W. A. Chant No. 376. CXXXIV—Stainer-W. A. Chant No. 376. CXXXV—Morning Prayer. Chant No. 395. Te Deum: St. Jude. Jubilate: (us-le). Hymns: 64-68-9. Kyrie Maun der. National Anthem. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Hymn: 7. Responses: Feriel. Psalms: of the 28th evening. CXXXVI—Turle. Psalter Chant No. 2.9. CXXXVII—Purcell Psalter Chant No. 297. CXXXVIII—Purcell-Pailler Chant No. 298. Magnificat: Barnby-W. A. Chant No. 533. Nunc Dimittite: Armes-W. A. Chant No. 403. Kyrie Maun der. Hymn: 17-80 (Tune 222 A.M. 79. National Anthem.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 1 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Morning 11. Hymns: 5, 538, 516, 26. Anthem: Camillo O. Lord. Subject: Cities of Macedonia. 1. Thessalonica Evening 6. Hymns: 356, 246, 26, 271. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedlers Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m. and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching. Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture. Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldier's and Sailor's Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen, only.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 3.30 p.m.

The Kowloon Tragedy.

In our report of the case arising out of the recent Kowloon tragedy, which appeared in yesterday's issue, the name of the sister of the deceased who gave evidence should have read "Maria Lourdes Rozz Pereira."

rates, at all events for some time. Anglo-Java. A second interim dividend of 5 per cent.—£1.02 1/2 was paid on 15th inst. Buxton. An interim of £1.02, 4 per cent., was paid on 25th instant. Siagagas. The Annual Meeting (take place on 2nd December. Shanghai Elebang. An Extraordinary General Meeting is called for 20th instant to consider the reconstruction of the company. Miscellaneous.—Electric Constructions, improved from 85 to 88 with further buyers. Gas came to business at 34, Horse Bazaar at 30, and Telephones at 98 and 95.

UP TO THE MINUTE.

Meas. Wright and Hornby say a lot of the following quotations in revision of those appearing in their share report on page 0:—

Banks.—\$810, sellers. Canton Leverages.—\$420, buyers. Union Insurances.—\$920, sellers. Yangtze.—\$270, buyers. Steamboats.—\$190, buyers. Shell.—\$4 1/2, buyers. Star Ferries.—\$36, buyers. Shanghai Docks.—£1. 60, buyers. Hongkong Wharves.—£1. 100, sellers. Land Investment.—\$108, sellers. Langkats.—£1. 30, buyers.

FRANCE AT WAR.

The Spirit of the People.

(Continued from Extra.)

If he is a civilian he may—say things about his Government, which, after all, is very like other popular Governments. (A lifetime spent in watching how the cat jumps does not make him a tamer.) But there is a very little human rubbish knocking about France to hinder work or darken counsel. Above all, there is a thing called the Honour of Civilisation, to which France is attached. The meanest man feels that he, in his place, is omitted to help uphold it, and I think, hears himself, therefore, with new dignity.

A Contrast in Types. This is written in a garden of moor turf, under a copper beech, beside a glassy mill-stream where soldiers of Alpine regiments are writing letters home, while the guns about up and down the narrow valleys.

A great wolf-hound, who considers himself in charge of the old-fashioned farmhouse, cannot understand why his master, aged six, should be sitting on the knees of the Maréchal des Logis, the iron man who drives the big car.

"But you are French, little one," says the giant, with a yearning arm round the child.

"Yes," very slowly mouthing the French words; "I—can't—speak—French—but—I—am—French."

The small face disappears in the big beard.

Somewhat, I can't imagine the Maréchal des Logis killing babies—even if his superior officer, now sketching the scene, were to order him!

The great building must once have been a monastery. Twilight opened its gaunt wings, in an angle of which were collected fifty prisoners, picked up among the hills behind the mists.

They stood in some sort of military formation preparatory to being marched off. They were dressed in khaki, the colour of grass, that might have belonged to any army. Two wore spectacles, and I counted eight faces of the fifty which were symmetrical—out of drawing on one side.

"Some of their later drafts give us that type," said the interpreter. One of them had been wounded in the head and roughly bandaged. The others seemed all sound. Most of them looked at nothing, but several were vividly alive with terror that cannot keep the eyelids still, and a few wavered on the grey edge of collapse.

They were the bread which, at the word of command, had stolen out to drown women and children; had raped women in the streets at the word of command; and always at the word of command, had sprayed petrol or quired flame; or defied the property and persons of their captives. They stood there, outside all humanity. Yet they were made in the likeness of humanity. One realised it with a shock when the bandaged creature began to shiver, and they shuddered off in response to the orders of civilised men.

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HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

What the Bible Prophecies Foretell.

Writing in the Daily Mail, "an Old Soldier" says:—The most common question asked in street, train, or club, and especially at the front, is, "How much longer will the war last?" Many people have an answer ready, and generally the wish is father to the thought. But does anyone really know within months how long the war will last?

Earl Kitchener is credited, with what truth I know not, with having said that it would occupy three months or three years. His three months prophecy, which of course meant victory for the Kaiser, very, very nearly came true. Had it not been for the marvels wrought by the British Army in the retreat from Mons and the improvising of an army in existence from Paris three months would have decided the war in Germany's favour.

There is only one that can tell to a day when the war will cease, and that is the Great Architect of the Universe, and He will keep his counsel unless He has already informed us and we are too blind to interpret Him. I refer to the 13th Chapter of the Revelation of St. John the Divine. If this chapter does not forget the war and its exact length—namely, forty-two months—then all I can say is that the coincidence, contained in it is extraordinary.

The chapter begins: "I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea having seven heads and ten horns." Might this not be Germany, her recent advent as a big naval Power being symbolised by her "rising out of the sea"? The seven heads would be the larger German States of Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Saxony, Mecklenburg, and Hanover. The ten horns would be the lesser principalities and duchies.

The third verse runs thus: "And I saw one of his heads as it were wounded to death; and his deadly wound was healed; and all the world wondered after the beast." This would perhaps refer to the complete loss of naval power by the Germans and the curious fact that the loss has not been vital.

The chapter continues: "And they worshipped the beast, saying, Who is like unto the beast? who is able to make war with him?"

"And there was given unto him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies; and power was given unto him to continue forty and two months." "And it was given unto him to make war with the saints; and to overcome them; and power was given him over all kindreds, and tongues, and nations."

"And I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth; and he had two horns like a lamb; and he spake as a dragon."

"And he exerciseth all the power of the first beast before him, and causeth the earth and them which dwell therein to worship the first beast, whose deadly wound was healed." This second beast might refer to Turkey, the two horns signifying Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia.

And so the chapter continues, with several minor coincidences which the reader will notice.

The key of the chapter, however, lies in the last verse, which reads: "Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast: for it is the number of a man; and his number is six hundred three score and six."

Now, supposing that the beast referred to is the Kaiser, the coincidence is most curious. Take the letters of the word and write them down in columns, and against each letter place the corresponding number of that letter in the alphabet. P is the number 16 opposite each of these figures, and the whole adds up as 666. Thus:

K ... 11-6
A ... 1-4
I ... 9-8
S ... 19-6
E ... 5-8
R ... 18-6

666

GERMAN SPIES IN INDIA.

Private matter of Secret Service.

Sir O'Moore Creagh, late Commander-in-Chief in India, writes concerning the matter of German espionage in that important part of the Empire.

In a letter to the Times he says: "I know all about the Baghdad Railway, all about German spies in the Persian Gulf and German intrigues in Persia itself, and many of us in India, had a suspicion amounting to a certainty that the same were going on in India, where Germany was well represented by diplomats. The head of these was Prince Harry XXVII. of Bona—missionaries, German handmasters in charge of the hands of many Indian regiments, and of at least one band of British goldbugs, viz., that of the Victoria. I hope all these are now interned, but I have very strong suspicions that some will remain in large."

"What was the use of this knowledge? From the day I landed in India till I left it my chief work was caused by rising calls for the reduction of military expenditure. Thirteen days after the German Emperor had, in 1911, on the occasion of the Reichstag, announced great increases in the German Army and Navy, the objects of which were, with the exception in the possession of everyone, difficult to misunderstand, I was definitely called upon to make proposals for a material reduction in the number of our native troops."

Paying the fee. "Yet at this time, when the Government of India called for reduction in military expenditure, it could make grants 'for educational purposes' to these same German missionaries, and lavish large sums on building new cities and other such needless extravaganzas. With much trouble and waste of time on the part of myself, and my staff caused by these perpetual attacks on the efficiency of the small Indian Army, we, however, found time to work out plans for the dispatch of the expeditionary forces, which have since been sent off. Had we not been able to do this, much delay would have occurred in sending them off, and in war time is ever a thing."

"Information to the Government of India—which means the Viceroy, for his Executive Council is little power beyond advisory—to be effective must be conveyed in the form of instructions. From his speeches and actions since he ascended the Throne in 1883 it was evident to the ordinary person that the Kaiser posed as a conqueror and intended to act as such. All conquerors, from Alexander to Napoleon, have seen that the keys of the world are in Asia, Africa and Egypt. It was obvious that German intrigues meant—at least it was obvious to all soldiers, for apparently it was not so to the apostle of PhiloSophy when the great Napoleon designated truly as destroyers of nations."

If the prophecies or coincidences in Chapter 13 (fatal number) come true, it means that the war will be over in January 1918, and this date is quite as likely as most of those mooted. January is a period when the real severities of winter set in, and when the combatants know that they have three of the worst campaigning months in front of them. What more likely than that the heart of them should fail at the prospect? If we knew, for certain, now that the war would last as long, would not our whole policy of conducting the campaign alter? Our finance, for one thing, would require looking into, and the question of compulsory service would no longer be a question but an accomplished fact. It would be quite impossible for us to go on till January 1918 with voluntary service. No one can deny this. If compulsion has to come, the sooner it comes the better, so that the numerous advantages which would arise from the social upheaval may be obtained during this war and not for future campaigns only.

If anyone asks me how much longer the war will last, my answer will be—till January 1918.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades. Tuesday, November 30th, and Friday, December 3rd, All Recruits of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons, No. 1 Company and of No. 2 Company.

Monday, November 29th, and Thursday, December 2nd, All Recruits of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons, No. 1 Company, and of No. 3 Company.

Patrols, West Point District. The instructions as to the boundaries of No. 9 Section must be altered by reading, "Queen's Street," in place of "Meach's Road," in the 5th line from the end.

Joined. No. 2 Company.—A. J. O. Roche, A. O. V. Ribeiro, B. Maher.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Meas. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

Nor.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	165	162	176	188	157	160	175	151	172	161	166	160	163	169	151	160	137	148	179	159	152	169	148	164	142	137

Total to 26th inst. 4,124

Daily average 158.61

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 27th at 10.50.—The northern depression is now central to the north-east of Hongkong; and the southern depression to the north of Labuan.

The anticyclone is nearly stationary over China. It is full of feeble intensity. Pressure is nearly stationary along the coast from Shanghai to Cape St. James. There is a slight rise over the Philippines, and a depression slightly over N. Borneo.

Fresh monsoon will continue along the coast and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 640 inches.

FORECAST FOR 24 HOURS ENDING AT 10 A.M. TO-MORROW.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. North wind, fresh to strong.

2 Formosa (Central). North wind, fresh to strong.

3 South coast of China (to the line between H.K. and Labuan). North wind, fresh to strong.

4 South coast of China (to the line between H.K. and Labuan). North wind, fresh to strong.

5 Hongkong Observatory, November 27. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in this place, 30.01.

6 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

7 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with vapour being 100.

8 Direction of Wind, in two points.

9 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort scale.

10 State of Weather, in brief, sky, clouds, etc.

11 Rain, in inches, total and hourly.

12 H.K. Observatory, 27th November.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

NOTICES.

M. MELACHRINO & CO.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

No. 4 per 100 \$4.00

No. 6 " 3.00

No. 9 " 2.80

SOLE AGENTS:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

On Dec. 1st the Alexandra Cafe will open a Report at 31 Ekin Road, (Ahwee's Dairy) Kowloon. For the sale of their bread, Cakes, Pastry &c. Orders Taken for any of our Products which are Guaranteed to be of First Class Quality in every detail.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
MONDAY,
the 29th November, 1915
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms
Duddell Street.
A Quantity of Wine & Spirits.
On view from Saturday, the 27th inst.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 24th November, 1915.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY,
the 1st December, 1915, commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)
at his Sales Rooms,
Duddell Street.
(For account of the concerned)
The following
4 Parcels of First Grade Pearls.

Parcel A	lot 1-1 pearl carats 4 1/4 1-32
2-1 do	3 1/4 1-6
3-1 do	2 1/4
Parcel B	4-2 do 6 1/4 1-16
5-1 do	2 1/4 1-16
6-1 do	2
Parcel C	7-1 do 3 1/4 1-32
8-1 do	2 1/4 1-32
9-1 do	2 1/4 1-32
Parcel D	10-1 do 4 1/4 1-16

On view from Monday the 29th inst.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

AUCTIONEERS

The undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the concerned),
on

WEDNESDAY, 1915,
the 1st December, at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road
Corner of House Street,
A Large Quantity of
Valuable Diamonds, Jewellery,
Silver Ware, Ivory, Grass Cloth,
&c., &c., &c.

much of which was originally
intended for the Panama
Exposition, as follows:—
Lady's and Gent's Hall-marked
Gold Watches, Gold Pendants,
Rings, Brooches, Scarf Pins,
Links, Jade Stone Ornaments, and
3 Sets Ivory Billiard Balls, &c.,
&c., A large assortment of Silver
Goods, Amber and Jade Stone
Beads, Grass Cloth Dresses,
Blouses, Table Covers, Bed-
spreads and Cushion Covers, &c.

A number of Gold Rings set
with Precious Stones, "Diamond
and Ruby," Diamond and Sapph-
phire, etc., &c.

Six large Solitaire Diamond
Rings

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

NOTICE

G. R.

NOTICE

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing
for permission to do so to the
Captain Superintendent of Police,
at least 48 hours before the in-
tended hour of departure, giving
name, nationality, age, sex,
height and occupation of the
applicant, and stating the name
of the steamer or other vessel or
the hour of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave.
Applicants should apply in person
for their passes at the Central
Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong 9th, July, 1915.

Don't forget: after the Show,
Supper and Light Refreshments
at **ALEXANDRA CAFE,**
Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

BY

ALFRED MIROVITCH
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST
AND

MISCHAE PIASTRO
WORLD FAMOUS VIOLINIST

SATURDAY DEC. 4th AND MONDAY DEC. 6th

Commencing at 9.20 p.m. Prices as usual.

Booking at MOUTRIES.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

"THE STEPMOTHER."

A Pathe Drama in 3 Reels;

Includes La Petite Fromet in a Strong Cast.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.

"A SUSPENDED ORDEAL."

(Keystone Comic.)

Keep an Eye on

"THE SPY,"

FOR DECEMBER 3.

BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Exclusive Feature

"URSULA'S INHERITANCE."

Also

MISS GLORY TAFT.

NEW SONGS; NEW SONGS.
9.15 p.m. ORCHESTRA in attendance.
Under the Direction of Prof. Gonzales.

NOTICES.

5 SPEED

PORTABLE ROWBOAT MOTORS

HAVE YOU ONE FOR YOUR YACHT
DINGHY? WE GUARANTEE THEM.

ALEX. ROSS & Co., Phone 27.

THERE IS ONLY ONE AUTO PIANO



ALL METAL ACTION. NOTHING TO BE EATEN
BY INSECTS OR TO GET OUT OF ORDER.

SOLE AGENTS:

ROBINSON

PIANO COMPANY.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915

BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 19
" Prime Cut	" 21
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	" 19
" Roast—Shiu	" 19
" Breast—Ngau Lam	" 17
" Soup—Tong Yuk	" 15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	" 20
" do—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	" 30
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	" 24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head—Ngau Tau	" \$1.00
" Heart—Ngau Sam	" lb. 14
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	" 20
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	" each 11
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	" 11
" Tail—Ngau Mei	" 18
" Liver—Ngau Kon	" lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tai-kenk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	" lb. 25
" Leg—Yeung Poi	" 25
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	" 24
" Saddle	" 27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains—Chu No	per set 24
" Feet—Chu Keuk	" lb. 13
" Fry—Chu Chap	" 15
" Head—Chu Tau	" 16
" Heart—Chu Sam	" each 11
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver—Chu Kon	" lb. 28
Pork Chop—Chu-Pai Kwat	" 24
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	" 28
" Leg—Chu Pei	" 20
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	" 20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60
" Heart—Yeung Sam	" each 8
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	" 12
" Liver—Yeung Kon	" lb. 20
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	" 26
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	" 28
" Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
" Lard—Chu Yau	" 20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	" 34
Ducks—Ap	" 32
Doves—Pan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 30
" (fresh) —	" 36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 42
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	" 30
Geese—Ngo	" 24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap,	" 25
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each 22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
" Hen, —Na	" 45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	" 75
Quail—Om Chan	" 25
Partridges—Che Ku	" 65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 16
Bream—Pin Yu	" 18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	" 15
Carp—Li Yu	" 20
Catfish—Chik Yu	" 12
Codfish—Man Yu	" 14
Crabs—Hoi	" 26
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	" 16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	" 12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	" 13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	" 10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	" 18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs—Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	" 40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	" 16
Herrings—Tao Pak	" 20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	" 18
Loach—Wu Yu	" 26
Lobsters—Lung Ho	" 28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	" 20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	" 32
Mullet—Chai Yu	" 16
Oysters—Shang Ho	" 22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch—Tau Lo	" 18
Pike—Fa Fan Fong	" 18
Plaice—Pan Yu	" 15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	" 26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	" 28
Prawns—Ming Ha	" 38
Ray—Pai Fa Sha	" 10
Rock Fish—Shak Kiu Kung	" 15
Salmon—Chun Yu	" 12
Shark—Ma Yu	" 30
Shark—Sha Yu	" 7
Skate—Po Yu	" 18
Shrimps—Ha	" 25
Sole—Tak Sha Yu	" 26
Sole—Tak Sha Yu	" 26
Tench—Wan Yu	" 16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	" 18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kent Yu	" 60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (China)—Tia Chou Ping Kho	" 18

Meat

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heng Chiu lb.	1
" (brides), Macao—San Heng Chiu	" 1
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lui	" 12
Carambola—Yeung To	" 12
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	lb. 36
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	" 10
" America—Kam Shan Liag Mang	" 10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb 28
" Fresh	" 1
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	" 5
" Sweet	" 8
Pears, (American)—Kw San Shoo Lay	" 10
" (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	" 10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	" 10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	" 1
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	" 1
Pomelo, Siam—Chin Lo Yan	each 14
" Shanghai—Lo Kwat	" 15
Walnuts—Hop To	" 15
" Green—Sang Hop Tso	" 15
Water Melon—(Am.)—Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb 8
Cheek	" 8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Mou Pin Tau	" 8
" (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	" 8
" Sprout—Ah Choi	" 10
" Long—Tau Koh	" 10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	" 8
" Red—Hung Ke	" 8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	lb 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	" 8
Carrots—Kam Shan	" 15
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	" 8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	" 25
" Red—Hung Fa Chiu	" 10
" Green—Ching Lap Chiu	" 10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	" 10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb 8
Ginger, young—San Tso Keung	" 6
" old—Lo Keung	" 12
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	" 12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	" 1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb 8
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	" 35
Wink Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	" 8
" Green—Shang Chong	" 8
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 7
Paraley—Kun Tsoi	lb 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb 1
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Sha Tso	" 1
" Japan—Yui Pan Sha Tsoi	" 3
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tsoi	" 8
" Foochow—Tao-chow Sha Tsoi	" 3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	" 1
Sage—Tse So	" 1
Shallots—Kon Chong Tau	" 8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	" 5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	" 6
Taro—Wu Tau	" 4
Turnips Puntl (Long)—Lo Pak	" 4
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	" 4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	" 4
" (American)—Kam-san Chit w.	" 12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	" 12
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	" 8
Yams—Ta Shu	" 6
" English—Yeung Kan Chioi	" 11

Seafood

Crabs—Hoi	" 26
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	" 16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	" 12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	" 13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	" 10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	" 18
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FISH.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR MILK
IS
MILK.

